



Reference Number: TA-W-80,410
Subject Firm: Solyndra, LLC
Location: Fremont, California

Contact at the U.S. Department of Labor: Stacey Lassiter E-Mail: Lassiter.Stacey@dol.gov
Phone: (202) 693-3464 Fax: (202) 693-3986 or (202) 693-3584 or (202) 693-3585

Name of Customer and Location: Carlisle SynTec, Carlisle, PA

Part I

1. Report for the article your total purchases from the subject firm, other firms located in the United States, and firms located outside of the United States for the periods identified in the table below. Include like or directly competitive products or services. If there is no quantity or value, enter "zero" or "none".

Article or Service: Solar panel systems

| Period | Purchases from the Subject Firm | | Purchases from Other Firms Located in the U.S. | | Imports into the U.S. | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|------------|--|-----------|-----------------------|---------|
| | Quantity* | Dollars | Quantity* | Dollars | Quantity* | Dollars |
| 2009 (Full Year) | 21,596 | 13,299,623 | 3,694 | 1,346,098 | | |
| 2010 (Full Year) | 9,137 | 4,320,776 | 16,807 | 4,762,235 | | |
| Jan thru Aug 2009 | 9,200 | 5,548,867 | 2,094 | 885,222 | | |
| Jan thru Aug 2010 | 3,362 | 1,735,738 | 5,885 | 1,922,838 | | |

*Quantities provided are measured in (for example: units, kilograms, pounds, tons or hours of work provided for under contract, value contract, number of phone calls, etc): Solar Panels

List countries where imports originated: SynTec did not import any article or service

2. For purchases made from Other Firms Located in the U.S. (identified in Question 1), was the product wholly or partially manufactured or service performed in a foreign country? Yes ☒ No ☐

a) If "Yes", indicate percentage of domestic purchases originating in foreign countries, if known: SEE ATTACHED.

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 20 : _____% | 20 : _____% | Jan thru Aug 2010: _____% | Jan thru Aug 2011: _____% |
|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|

3. If your company's purchases from the subject firm have declined, please explain why:

Our UNDERSTANDING IS THAT SOLYNDRA HAS CEASED OPERATIONS

4. Does your firm produce articles directly incorporating component parts supplied by the subject firm (identified in Question 1)
Yes ☐ No ☒

IMPORTANT!

If you reported increasing imports of the article or service identified in Question 1 OR answered "No" to Question 4, proceed to Part III, complete "Affirmative Information" and return this form to the DOL.



Part II

5. Identify the article(s) into which your firm directly incorporates the components purchased from the subject firm: _____

6. List all U.S. facilities of your firm, which produce articles incorporating components or services purchased from the subject firm: _____

7. Is your company switching from purchasing articles from the subject firm to purchasing articles or services from a supplier outside the U.S.? Yes ☐ No ☐

8. For each article identified in Question 5, provide the information requested on this page for the periods requested below. Please provide the applicable unit of measurement below each table. If there is no quantity or dollar value, enter "zero" (0) or "none".

| Article identified in Question 5: _____ | | 2009 | 2010 | Jan thru Aug 2010 | Jan thru Aug 2011 |
|--|-----------|------|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Your Firm's Total Sales | Dollars | | | | |
| | Quantity* | | | | |
| Your Firm's U.S. Imports which contain U.S. manufactured solar panel systems | Dollars | | | | |
| | Quantity* | | | | |
| Your Firm's U.S. Imports which contain non-U.S. manufactured solar panel systems | Dollars | | | | |
| | Quantity* | | | | |

List countries where U.S. imports originated: _____

*Quantities provided are measured in (for example: units, kilograms, pounds, tons): _____

9. If you reported declining sales for the periods identified above, please provide a list of your firm's foreign and domestic declining customers that account for the majority of your sales of the article identified in Question 5. Report the firm's sales for the periods identified in the table below. Reproduce and attach additional sheets as necessary.

| | | 20 | 20 | Jan thru 20 | Jan thru 20 |
|-------------------------|-----------|----|----|-------------|-------------|
| Company Name: _____ | | | | | |
| Address: _____ | Dollars | | | | |
| Contact/Buyer: _____ | | | | | |
| Phone: _____ Fax: _____ | Quantity* | | | | |
| Email: _____ | | | | | |
| Company Name: _____ | | | | | |
| Address: _____ | Dollars | | | | |
| Contact/Buyer: _____ | | | | | |
| Phone: _____ Fax: _____ | Quantity* | | | | |
| Email: _____ | | | | | |
| Company Name: _____ | | | | | |
| Address: _____ | Dollars | | | | |
| Contact/Buyer: _____ | | | | | |
| Phone: _____ Fax: _____ | Quantity* | | | | |
| Email: _____ | | | | | |



*Quantities provided are measured in:

(For example: units, kilograms, pounds, tons.)

Part III

Affirmation of Information:

The information you provide on this form will be used for the purposes of determining worker group eligibility. Knowingly falsifying any information on this form is a Federal offense (18 USC § 1001) and a violation of the Trade Act (19 USC § 2316). By signing below, you agree to the following statement:

"Under penalty of law, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the information I have provided is true, correct, and complete."

NAME OF COMPANY OFFICIAL:

JOHN H. CLIFTON

TITLE:

VICE PRESIDENT, GENERAL COUNSEL

SIGNATURE:

[Signature]

DATE: 11/8/11

BUSINESS ADDRESS:

P.O. BOX 7000 CARLISLE, PA 17013

E-MAIL ADDRESS:

john.clifton@carlisleccm.com

TELEPHONE
NUMBER:

717. 245. 7000

FAX NUMBER:

717. 245. 7133

Solar Panel Vendors

| <u>Period</u> | <u>Solyndra</u> | | <u>United Solar Ovonic</u> | | <u>ET Solar</u> | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | <u>Quantity</u> | <u>Dollars</u> | <u>Quantity</u> | <u>Dollars</u> | <u>Quantity</u> | <u>Dollars</u> |
| 2009 Full Year | 21,596 | \$ 13,299,622.73 | | | | |
| 2010 Full Year | 9,137 | \$ 4,320,775.86 | 3,536 | \$ 1,245,950.40 | 158 | \$ 100,147.94 |
| | | | 16,497 | \$ 4,606,227.20 | 310 | \$ 156,007.50 |
| Jan thru Aug 2009 | 9,200 | \$ 5,548,866.87 | 1,936 | \$ 785,073.60 | 158 | \$ 100,147.94 |
| Jan thru Aug 2010 | 3,362 | \$ 1,735,738.21 | 5,575 | \$ 1,766,830.40 | 310 | \$ 156,007.50 |

Part I 1.

| | <u>Purchases from the Subject Firm</u> | | <u>Purchases from Other Firms Located in the U.S.</u> | | <u>Imports into the U.S.</u> | |
|-------------------|--|------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | <u>Quantity</u> | <u>Dollars</u> | <u>Quantity</u> | <u>Dollars</u> | <u>Quantity</u> | <u>Dollars</u> |
| 2009 Full Year | 21,596 | \$ 13,299,622.73 | 3,694 | \$ 1,346,098.34 | | |
| 2010 Full Year | 9,137 | \$ 4,320,775.86 | 16,807 | \$ 4,762,234.70 | | |
| Jan thru Aug 2009 | 9,200 | \$ 5,548,866.87 | 2,094 | \$ 885,221.54 | | |
| Jan thru Aug 2010 | 3,362 | \$ 1,735,738.21 | 5,885 | \$ 1,922,837.90 | | |

Quantities provided are measured in : Solar Panels

List Countries where imports originated: SynTec did not import any article or service

Part I 2.

For purchases made from Other Firms Located in the U.S. (identified in Question 1), was the product wholly or partially manufactured or service performed in a foreign country?

Yes

a) if Yes, indicate percentage of domestic purchases originating in foreign countries, if known:

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| United Solar Ovonic | 2009: < 50% | 2010: < 50% | Jan - Aug 2009: < 50% | Jan - Aug 2010: < 50% |
| ET Solar | 2009: 100% | 2010: 100% | Jan - Aug 2009: 100% | Jan - Aug 2010: 100% |

Vendor
Company Code

SOLYNDRA, LLC
FREMONT

35182
10

Name
City

| Reference | Reference Key | Document | Doc. Type | Doc. Date | Entry Date | Net due dt | Pmnt date | Amount in doc. curr. | Discount | Curr. dis | Cur | Text | Cling do | D/ | Panel | Quantity | Price/Qty |
|-----------|----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|----------|-----------|-------|-----------|------------|----|-------|----------|------------|
| 10689 | 19251345001 | 19251345 KR | | 2/4/2009 | 5/4/2009 | 3/6/2009 | 3/6/2009 | -296,050.15 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | *po 92935 | 20245135 H | | | 450 | (\$657.89) |
| 10689-FRE | 19251346001 | 19251346 KR | | 4/2/2009 | 5/4/2009 | 5/2/2009 | 5/2/2009 | -6,980.25 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | *po 92935 | 20245135 H | | | 0 | #DIV/0! |
| 10911 | 19252645001 | 19252645 KR | | 5/21/2009 | 5/26/2009 | 6/20/2009 | 6/20/2009 | -3,014.35 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20247668 H | | | 0 | #DIV/0! |
| 10056 | 51057503262009 | 51491919 RE | | 3/30/2009 | 6/1/2009 | 3/30/2009 | 3/30/2009 | -306,044.75 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 0 | #DIV/0! |
| 10056 | 51057503272009 | 51491920 RE | | 3/30/2009 | 6/1/2009 | 4/29/2009 | 4/29/2009 | -199,740.82 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 0 | #DIV/0! |
| 110031 | 51057339062009 | 51475241 RE | | 12/4/2008 | 1/12/2009 | 12/4/2008 | 12/4/2008 | 1,343.16 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 1718222 S | | | (2) | (\$671.58) |
| 10323 | 51057386122009 | 51479854 RE | | 1/27/2009 | 2/23/2009 | 2/26/2009 | 2/26/2009 | -199,312.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20238808 S | | | 320 | (\$622.85) |
| 10383 | 51057405972009 | 51481874 RE | | 2/9/2009 | 3/12/2009 | 3/11/2009 | 3/11/2009 | -3,302.40 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20241263 H | | | 4 | (\$825.60) |
| 10383 | 51057405992009 | 51481875 RE | | 2/9/2009 | 3/12/2009 | 3/11/2009 | 3/11/2009 | -3,513.32 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20242077 H | | | 4 | (\$878.33) |
| 10363 | 51057386132009 | 51479855 RE | | 2/12/2009 | 2/23/2009 | 3/14/2009 | 3/14/2009 | -216,658.10 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20242077 H | | | 320 | (\$677.06) |
| 10362 | 51057386142009 | 51479856 RE | | 2/12/2009 | 2/23/2009 | 3/14/2009 | 3/14/2009 | -206,030.90 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20242468 H | | | 320 | (\$643.85) |
| 10049 | 51057433042009 | 51484755 RE | | 3/9/2009 | 4/7/2009 | 4/8/2009 | 4/8/2009 | -196,334.10 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20243662 H | | | 320 | (\$613.67) |
| 10040 | 51057433052009 | 51484756 RE | | 3/9/2009 | 4/7/2009 | 4/8/2009 | 4/8/2009 | -196,374.10 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20243662 H | | | 320 | (\$583.23) |
| 10053 | 51057433072009 | 51484757 RE | | 1/9/2009 | 4/7/2009 | 2/8/2009 | 2/8/2009 | -186,632.40 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20243662 H | | | 320 | (\$613.67) |
| 10056 | 51057433082009 | 51484758 RE | | 3/10/2009 | 4/7/2009 | 4/9/2009 | 4/9/2009 | -196,374.10 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20243662 H | | | 320 | (\$613.67) |
| 10058 | 51057433092009 | 51484759 RE | | 3/30/2009 | 4/7/2009 | 4/29/2009 | 4/29/2009 | -199,740.82 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20244760 H | | | 320 | (\$624.19) |
| 10685 | 51057463862009 | 51484760 RE | | 3/25/2009 | 4/7/2009 | 4/24/2009 | 4/24/2009 | -3,541.12 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 0 | #DIV/0! |
| 10754 | 51057458652009 | 51488056 RE | | 4/1/2009 | 5/4/2009 | 5/1/2009 | 5/1/2009 | -210,415.80 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 320 | (\$657.55) |
| 10755 | 51057469572009 | 51487445 RE | | 4/20/2009 | 4/29/2009 | 5/20/2009 | 5/20/2009 | -1,090.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 0 | #DIV/0! |
| 11058 | 51057506362009 | 51488695 RE | | 4/20/2009 | 5/7/2009 | 5/20/2009 | 5/20/2009 | -32,877.50 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 0 | #DIV/0! |
| 11120 | 51057529872009 | 51494912 RE | | 5/27/2009 | 6/8/2009 | 6/26/2009 | 6/26/2009 | -13,876.20 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 32 | (\$433.63) |
| 11119 | 51057529902009 | 51494913 RE | | 6/12/2009 | 6/17/2009 | 7/12/2009 | 7/12/2009 | -190,536.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 320 | (\$595.43) |
| 11158 | 51057529922009 | 51494914 RE | | 6/12/2009 | 6/17/2009 | 7/12/2009 | 7/12/2009 | -200,184.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 320 | (\$625.58) |
| 11563 | 51057583622009 | 51494915 RE | | 6/15/2009 | 6/17/2009 | 7/15/2009 | 7/15/2009 | -190,536.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 320 | (\$595.43) |
| 11402 | 51057549512009 | 51500637 RE | | 7/14/2009 | 7/21/2009 | 7/14/2009 | 7/14/2009 | -13,776.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 320 | (\$625.58) |
| 11358 | 51057557902009 | 51496949 RE | | 6/29/2009 | 6/30/2009 | 7/29/2009 | 7/29/2009 | -206,582.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 0 | #DIV/0! |
| 11621 | 51057583552009 | 51500631 RE | | 6/26/2009 | 7/28/2009 | 7/26/2009 | 7/26/2009 | -19,012.64 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 320 | (\$645.57) |
| 11581 | 51057592512009 | 51501427 RE | | 7/7/2009 | 7/21/2009 | 8/6/2009 | 8/6/2009 | -195,104.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 320 | (\$594.15) |
| 11823 | 51057618552009 | 51504277 RE | | 7/7/2009 | 7/24/2009 | 8/6/2009 | 8/6/2009 | -195,104.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 320 | (\$609.70) |
| 11826 | 51057618562009 | 51504278 RE | | 7/24/2009 | 8/11/2009 | 9/7/2009 | 9/7/2009 | -195,104.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 320 | (\$609.70) |
| 11827 | 51057618532009 | 51504274 RE | | 8/2/2009 | 8/11/2009 | 9/16/2009 | 9/16/2009 | -204,752.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 320 | (\$609.70) |
| 11802 | 51057618502009 | 51504275 RE | | 8/7/2009 | 8/11/2009 | 9/21/2009 | 9/21/2009 | -195,104.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 320 | (\$639.85) |
| 12082 | 51057641802009 | 51506768 RE | | 8/24/2009 | 8/25/2009 | 10/8/2009 | 10/8/2009 | -195,104.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 320 | (\$609.70) |
| 12042 | 51057641812009 | 51506769 RE | | 8/23/2009 | 8/25/2009 | 10/7/2009 | 10/7/2009 | -6,385.78 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 320 | (\$609.70) |
| 12044 | 51057641872009 | 51506770 RE | | 8/23/2009 | 8/25/2009 | 10/7/2009 | 10/7/2009 | -195,104.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 0 | #DIV/0! |
| 12002 | 51057657752009 | 51506771 RE | | 8/23/2009 | 8/25/2009 | 10/7/2009 | 10/7/2009 | -195,104.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 320 | (\$609.70) |
| 12003 | 51057657772009 | 51508307 RE | | 8/20/2009 | 9/3/2009 | 10/4/2009 | 10/4/2009 | -195,104.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 320 | (\$609.70) |
| 12343 | 51057683842009 | 51511224 RE | | 9/16/2009 | 9/3/2009 | 10/4/2009 | 10/4/2009 | -195,104.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 320 | (\$609.70) |
| 12344 | 51057683852009 | 51511225 RE | | 9/16/2009 | 9/22/2009 | 10/31/2009 | 10/31/2009 | -185,456.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 320 | (\$609.70) |
| | | | | 9/16/2009 | 9/22/2009 | 10/31/2009 | 10/31/2009 | -185,456.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | | | | 320 | (\$579.55) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 320 | (\$579.55) |

Vendor
Company Code

Name
City

35182
10

SOLYNDRA, LLC
FREMONT

| Reference | Reference Key | Document | Doc. Type | Doc. Date | Entry Date | Net due dt | Prmt date | Amount in doc. curr. | Discount | Curr. dls | Cur | Text | Clmg do | D/ | Panel | Quantity | Price/Qty |
|-----------|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|----------|-----------|-------|------|------------|----|-------|----------|------------|
| 12345 | 51057683862009 | 51511226 RE | | 9/16/2009 | 9/22/2009 | 10/31/2009 | 10/31/2009 | -185,456.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255093 H | | | 320 | (\$579.55) |
| 12346 | 51057683872009 | 51511227 RE | | 9/16/2009 | 9/22/2009 | 10/31/2009 | 10/31/2009 | -185,456.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255093 H | | | 320 | (\$579.55) |
| 12347 | 51057683882009 | 51511228 RE | | 9/16/2009 | 9/22/2009 | 10/31/2009 | 10/31/2009 | -185,456.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255093 H | | | 320 | (\$579.55) |
| 12348 | 51057683912009 | 51511229 RE | | 9/16/2009 | 9/22/2009 | 10/31/2009 | 10/31/2009 | -185,456.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255093 H | | | 320 | (\$579.55) |
| 12361 | 51057683932009 | 51511230 RE | | 9/18/2009 | 9/22/2009 | 11/2/2009 | 11/2/2009 | -185,456.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255093 H | | | 320 | (\$579.55) |
| 12360 | 51057683942009 | 51511231 RE | | 9/18/2009 | 9/22/2009 | 11/2/2009 | 11/2/2009 | -185,456.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255093 H | | | 320 | (\$579.55) |
| 12362 | 51057683962009 | 51511232 RE | | 9/18/2009 | 9/22/2009 | 11/2/2009 | 11/2/2009 | -185,456.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255093 H | | | 320 | (\$579.55) |
| 12384 | 51057683982009 | 51511233 RE | | 9/21/2009 | 9/22/2009 | 11/5/2009 | 11/5/2009 | -204,752.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255093 H | | | 320 | (\$579.55) |
| 12445-1 | 5105768762009 | 51511525 RE | | 9/23/2009 | 9/23/2009 | 11/7/2009 | 11/7/2009 | -195,104.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255093 H | | | 320 | (\$579.55) |
| 12446-1 | 51057687782009 | 51511527 RE | | 9/23/2009 | 9/23/2009 | 11/7/2009 | 11/7/2009 | -195,104.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255093 H | | | 320 | (\$579.55) |
| 12442 | 51057687792009 | 51511528 RE | | 9/23/2009 | 9/23/2009 | 11/7/2009 | 11/7/2009 | -195,104.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255093 H | | | 320 | (\$579.55) |
| 12444-2 | 51057687802009 | 51511529 RE | | 9/23/2009 | 9/23/2009 | 11/7/2009 | 11/7/2009 | -195,104.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255093 H | | | 320 | (\$579.55) |
| 12445-2 | 51057687812009 | 51511530 RE | | 9/23/2009 | 9/23/2009 | 11/7/2009 | 11/7/2009 | -195,104.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255093 H | | | 320 | (\$579.55) |
| 12444-1 | 51057687832009 | 51511531 RE | | 9/23/2009 | 9/23/2009 | 11/7/2009 | 11/7/2009 | -195,104.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255093 H | | | 320 | (\$579.55) |
| 12462 | 51057689402009 | 51511739 RE | | 9/23/2009 | 9/23/2009 | 11/7/2009 | 11/7/2009 | -195,104.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255093 H | | | 320 | (\$579.55) |
| 12463 | 51057689412009 | 51511740 RE | | 9/24/2009 | 9/24/2009 | 11/8/2009 | 11/8/2009 | -195,104.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255093 H | | | 320 | (\$579.55) |
| 12482 | 51057692112009 | 51511905 RE | | 9/24/2009 | 9/24/2009 | 11/8/2009 | 11/8/2009 | -195,104.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255093 H | | | 320 | (\$579.55) |
| 12446-2 | 51057695652009 | 51512349 RE | | 9/25/2009 | 9/25/2009 | 11/9/2009 | 11/9/2009 | -195,104.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255093 H | | | 320 | (\$579.55) |
| 12562 | 51057698312009 | 51512494 RE | | 9/23/2009 | 9/29/2009 | 11/7/2009 | 11/7/2009 | -204,752.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255828 H | | | 320 | (\$609.70) |
| 12563 | 51057698322009 | 51512495 RE | | 9/29/2009 | 9/30/2009 | 11/13/2009 | 11/13/2009 | -195,104.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255828 H | | | 320 | (\$609.70) |
| 12602 | 51057705792009 | 51513474 RE | | 9/29/2009 | 9/30/2009 | 11/13/2009 | 11/13/2009 | -195,104.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255828 H | | | 320 | (\$609.70) |
| 12982 | 51057740592009 | 51516988 RE | | 10/1/2009 | 10/6/2009 | 11/15/2009 | 11/15/2009 | -204,752.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255828 H | | | 320 | (\$609.70) |
| 13122 | 51057755332009 | 51518635 RE | | 10/21/2009 | 10/28/2009 | 12/11/2009 | 12/11/2009 | -337,840.80 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20255828 H | | | 320 | (\$609.70) |
| 13143 REV | 51057755342009 | 51518636 RE | | 11/5/2009 | 11/9/2009 | 12/20/2009 | 12/20/2009 | -6,912.83 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20257389 H | | | 528 | (\$639.85) |
| 13142 | 51057755352009 | 51518637 RE | | 11/6/2009 | 11/10/2009 | 12/21/2009 | 12/21/2009 | -6,388.68 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20258075 H | | | 0 | (\$639.85) |
| 13264 | 51057767532009 | 51518637 RE | | 11/6/2009 | 11/9/2009 | 12/21/2009 | 12/21/2009 | -199,763.20 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20258075 H | | | 0 | (\$639.85) |
| 13223 | 51057767542009 | 51519885 RE | | 11/16/2009 | 11/17/2009 | 12/31/2009 | 12/31/2009 | -199,763.20 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20258075 H | | | 320 | (\$624.26) |
| 13303 | 51057769822009 | 51520050 RE | | 11/13/2009 | 11/17/2009 | 12/31/2009 | 12/31/2009 | -1,274.37 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20258075 H | | | 320 | (\$624.26) |
| 13304 | 51057769862009 | 51520051 RE | | 11/17/2009 | 11/18/2009 | 12/28/2009 | 12/28/2009 | -2,438.26 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20258500 H | | | 0 | (\$624.26) |
| 13305 | 51057769912009 | 51520051 RE | | 11/17/2009 | 11/18/2009 | 1/1/2010 | 1/1/2010 | -199,763.20 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20258500 H | | | 0 | (\$624.26) |
| 13306 | 51057769952009 | 51520053 RE | | 11/17/2009 | 11/18/2009 | 1/1/2010 | 1/1/2010 | -199,763.20 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20258500 H | | | 320 | (\$624.26) |
| 13322 | 51057774172009 | 51520677 RE | | 11/17/2009 | 11/18/2009 | 1/1/2010 | 1/1/2010 | -199,763.20 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20258500 H | | | 320 | (\$624.26) |
| 13323 | 51057774182009 | 51520678 RE | | 11/18/2009 | 11/20/2009 | 1/2/2010 | 1/2/2010 | -199,763.20 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20258500 H | | | 320 | (\$624.26) |
| 13324 | 51057774192009 | 51520679 RE | | 11/18/2009 | 11/20/2009 | 1/2/2010 | 1/2/2010 | -199,763.20 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20258500 H | | | 320 | (\$624.26) |
| 13325 | 51057774212009 | 51520680 RE | | 11/18/2009 | 11/20/2009 | 1/2/2010 | 1/2/2010 | -189,884.80 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20258500 H | | | 320 | (\$624.26) |
| 13326 | 51057774222009 | 51520681 RE | | 11/18/2009 | 11/20/2009 | 1/2/2010 | 1/2/2010 | -189,884.80 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20258500 H | | | 320 | (\$624.26) |
| 13425 | 51057778302009 | 51521180 RE | | 11/18/2009 | 11/20/2009 | 1/2/2010 | 1/2/2010 | -189,884.80 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20258500 H | | | 320 | (\$593.39) |
| 13547 | 51057790082009 | 51521180 RE | | 11/18/2009 | 11/20/2009 | 1/2/2010 | 1/2/2010 | -189,884.80 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20258500 H | | | 320 | (\$593.39) |
| 13563 | 51057791602009 | 51522246 RE | | 11/24/2009 | 11/25/2009 | 1/8/2010 | 1/8/2010 | -727,393.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20258500 H | | | 320 | (\$593.39) |
| 13800 | 51057816262009 | 51522328 RE | | 12/4/2009 | 12/4/2009 | 1/17/2010 | 1/17/2010 | -33,874.92 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20258804 H | | | 1,280 | (\$568.28) |
| 904 | 51057820592009 | 51524753 RE | | 12/21/2009 | 12/31/2009 | 2/4/2010 | 2/4/2010 | -2,516.40 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20259556 H | | | 48 | (\$705.73) |
| | | 51525149 RE | | 12/30/2009 | 12/31/2009 | 2/13/2010 | 2/13/2010 | -30,329.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20259556 H | | | 0 | (\$705.73) |
| | | RE | | | | | | -209,506.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20260193 H | | | 0 | (\$705.73) |
| | | 20238808001 | 20238808 ZP | 1/16/2009 | 1/16/2009 | 1/16/2009 | 1/16/2009 | -12,993,577.98 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20260950 H | | | 320 | (\$654.71) |
| | | 20241263001 | 20241263 ZP | 3/2/2009 | 3/2/2009 | 3/2/2009 | 3/2/2009 | 45,378.96 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20238808 S | | | | |
| | | 20242077001 | 20242077 ZP | 3/13/2009 | 3/13/2009 | 3/13/2009 | 3/13/2009 | 199,312.00 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20241263 S | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 6,815.72 | 0 | 0 USD | 0 USD | | 20242077 S | | | | |

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| Reference | Reference Key | Document | Doc. Type | Doc. Date | Entry Date | Net due dt | Prmt date | Amount in doc. curr. | Discount | Curr dis | Cur | Text | Clms do | P/ | Panel Quantity | Price/Qty |
|-----------|---------------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|----------|----------|-------|------|------------|----|-------------------|-----------|
| | 20242468001 | 20242468 ZP | | 3/20/2009 | 4/9/2009 | 3/20/2009 | 3/20/2009 | 422,689.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 20242468 S | | | |
| | 20243662001 | 20243662 ZP | | 4/9/2009 | 5/1/2009 | 4/9/2009 | 4/9/2009 | 775,714.70 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 20243662 S | | | |
| | 20244760001 | 20244760 ZP | | 5/1/2009 | 5/8/2009 | 5/1/2009 | 5/1/2009 | 203,281.94 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 20244760 S | | | |
| | 20245135001 | 20245135 ZP | | 5/8/2009 | 5/22/2009 | 5/8/2009 | 5/8/2009 | 513,446.20 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 20245135 S | | | |
| | 20245904001 | 20245904 ZP | | 5/22/2009 | 6/23/2009 | 5/22/2009 | 5/22/2009 | 33,967.50 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 20245904 S | | | |
| | 20247668001 | 20247668 ZP | | 6/23/2009 | 7/1/2009 | 6/23/2009 | 6/23/2009 | 3,014.35 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 20247668 S | | | |
| | 20248070001 | 20248070 ZP | | 7/1/2009 | 7/17/2009 | 7/1/2009 | 7/1/2009 | 13,876.20 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 20248070 S | | | |
| | 20249441001 | 20249441 ZP | | 7/17/2009 | 7/24/2009 | 7/17/2009 | 7/17/2009 | 781,440.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 20249441 S | | | |
| | 20249905001 | 20249905 ZP | | 8/3/2009 | 8/3/2009 | 8/3/2009 | 8/3/2009 | 13,776.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 20249905 S | | | |
| | 20250187001 | 20250187 ZP | | 8/7/2009 | 8/7/2009 | 8/7/2009 | 8/7/2009 | 225,594.64 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 20250187 S | | | |
| | 20252298001 | 20252298 ZP | | 9/11/2009 | 9/11/2009 | 9/11/2009 | 9/11/2009 | 390,208.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 20252298 S | | | |
| | 20252731001 | 20252731 ZP | | 9/18/2009 | 9/18/2009 | 9/18/2009 | 9/18/2009 | 390,208.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 20252731 S | | | |
| | 20252958001 | 20252958 ZP | | 9/23/2009 | 9/23/2009 | 9/23/2009 | 9/23/2009 | 204,752.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 20252958 S | | | |
| | 20253855001 | 20253855 ZP | | 10/9/2009 | 10/9/2009 | 10/9/2009 | 10/9/2009 | 390,208.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 20253855 S | | | |
| | 20255093001 | 20255093 ZP | | 11/2/2009 | 11/2/2009 | 11/2/2009 | 11/2/2009 | 981,905.78 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 20255093 S | | | |
| | 20255378001 | 20255378 ZP | | 11/6/2009 | 11/6/2009 | 11/6/2009 | 11/6/2009 | 1,669,104.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 20255378 S | | | |
| | 20255828001 | 20255828 ZP | | 11/13/2009 | 11/13/2009 | 11/13/2009 | 11/13/2009 | 204,752.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 20255828 S | | | |
| | 20256216001 | 20256216 ZP | | 11/20/2009 | 11/20/2009 | 11/20/2009 | 11/20/2009 | 2,360,544.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 20256216 S | | | |
| | 20257389001 | 20257389 ZP | | 12/11/2009 | 12/11/2009 | 12/11/2009 | 12/11/2009 | 337,840.80 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 20257389 S | | | |
| | 20258075001 | 20258075 ZP | | 12/23/2009 | 12/23/2009 | 12/23/2009 | 12/23/2009 | 6,912.83 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 20258075 S | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 405,915.08 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 10,580,657.70 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | -2,718,965.03 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | | | | |

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| Reference | Reference Key | Document | Doc Type | Doc. Date | Entry Date | Net due dt | Pmnt date | Amount in doc. curr. | Discount | Curr. dis | Cur | Text | Cling do | D/ | Quantity | Price/Cty | Panel |
|-----------|----------------|----------|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|----------|-----------|-----|-----------------------|----------|----|----------|------------|-------|
| INV00602 | 51057365552009 | 51477800 | RE | 1/28/2009 | 2/3/2009 | 2/27/2009 | 2/27/2009 | -248,880.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20241259 | H | 600 | (\$414.80) | |
| INV00602 | 51057365562009 | 51477801 | RE | 1/28/2009 | 2/3/2009 | 2/27/2009 | 2/27/2009 | -248,880.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20241259 | H | 600 | (\$414.80) | |
| INV00624 | 51057554602009 | 51497525 | RE | 5/22/2009 | 7/2/2009 | 6/21/2009 | 6/21/2009 | -223,257.60 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20248226 | H | 576 | (\$387.60) | |
| INV00627 | 51057536592009 | 51495595 | RE | 6/15/2009 | 6/23/2009 | 7/15/2009 | 7/15/2009 | -23,256.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20249046 | H | 60 | (\$387.60) | |
| INV00636 | 51057600162009 | 51502300 | RE | 7/7/2009 | 8/25/2009 | 8/6/2009 | 8/6/2009 | -40,800.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20251571 | H | 100 | (\$408.00) | |
| INV6538 | 51057706302009 | 51513526 | RE | 9/30/2009 | 10/6/2009 | 10/30/2009 | 10/30/2009 | -218,688.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | PO NOT RECEIVED 07-29 | 2025088 | H | 840 | (\$260.34) | |
| INV00660 | 51057764382009 | 51519553 | RE | 11/6/2009 | 11/13/2009 | 12/6/2009 | 12/6/2009 | -65,280.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20257383 | H | 200 | (\$326.40) | |
| INV6609 | 51057764392009 | 51519554 | RE | 11/10/2009 | 11/17/2009 | 12/6/2009 | 12/6/2009 | -65,280.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | nr 11-13 | 20257383 | H | 200 | (\$326.40) | |
| INV00660 | 51057764402009 | 51519555 | RE | 11/6/2009 | 11/17/2009 | 12/6/2009 | 12/6/2009 | -13,643.52 | 0 | 0 | USD | nr 11-13 | 20257383 | H | 44 | (\$310.08) | |
| INV00662 | 51057779792009 | 51521298 | RE | 11/20/2009 | 11/25/2009 | 12/20/2009 | 12/20/2009 | -97,985.28 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20258073 | H | 316 | (\$310.08) | |
| | 20241259001 | 20241259 | ZP | 3/2/2009 | 3/2/2009 | 3/2/2009 | 3/2/2009 | -1,245,950.40 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20241259 | S | 3,536 | (\$352.36) | |
| | 20248226001 | 20248226 | ZP | 7/2/2009 | 7/2/2009 | 7/2/2009 | 7/2/2009 | 497,760.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20248226 | S | | | |
| | 20249046001 | 20249046 | ZP | 7/17/2009 | 7/17/2009 | 7/17/2009 | 7/17/2009 | 223,257.60 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20249046 | S | | | |
| | 20251571001 | 20251571 | ZP | 9/1/2009 | 9/1/2009 | 9/1/2009 | 9/1/2009 | 23,256.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20251571 | S | | | |
| | 20255088001 | 20255088 | ZP | 11/2/2009 | 11/2/2009 | 11/2/2009 | 11/2/2009 | 40,800.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20255088 | S | | | |
| | 20257383001 | 20257383 | ZP | 12/11/2009 | 12/11/2009 | 12/11/2009 | 12/11/2009 | 218,688.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20257383 | S | | | |
| | 20258073001 | 20258073 | ZP | 12/23/2009 | 12/23/2009 | 12/23/2009 | 12/23/2009 | 144,203.52 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20258073 | S | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 97,985.28 | 0 | 0 | USD | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 1,245,950.40 | 0 | 0 | USD | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | USD | | | | | | |

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| Reference | Reference Key | Document | Doc Type | Doc Date | Entry Date | Net due dt | Amount in doc. curr. | Discount | Curr'dis | Cur | Text | Chng do | D/ | Quantity | Price/Qty | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------|----------|-------------|------------|------------|----------------------|----------|----------|-----|------------------------|----------|----|----------|------------|--|
| INV00681C | 51057901252010 | 51532958 | RE | 3/3/2010 | 3/12/2010 | 4/2/2010 | -171,072.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20263686 | H | 528 | (\$324.00) | |
| INV006813 | 51057906252010 | 51533502 | RE | 3/5/2010 | 3/17/2010 | 4/4/2010 | -171,072.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20263686 | H | 528 | (\$324.00) | |
| INV006818 | 51057906262010 | 51533503 | RE | 3/8/2010 | 4/12/2010 | 4/7/2010 | -171,072.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | nr 3-17 | 20264095 | H | 528 | (\$324.00) | |
| INV00682E | 51057915542010 | 51534388 | RE | 3/11/2010 | 4/12/2010 | 4/10/2010 | -6,528.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | nr 3-24 | 20264095 | H | 24 | (\$324.00) | |
| INV006887 | 510579326432010 | 51535679 | RE | 3/31/2010 | 4/3/2010 | 4/30/2010 | -88,087.20 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20265013 | H | 366 | (\$240.68) | |
| INV00688E | 51057932782010 | 51536310 | RE | 3/31/2010 | 4/29/2010 | 4/30/2010 | -171,072.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | nr 4-6, 4-9 karen | 20265013 | H | 528 | (\$324.00) | |
| INV00688E | 51057932992010 | 51536322 | RE | 3/31/2010 | 4/19/2010 | 4/30/2010 | -171,072.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | nr 4-6, 4-9 karen | 20265013 | H | 528 | (\$324.00) | |
| INV00688E | 51057933012010 | 51536323 | RE | 3/31/2010 | 4/26/2010 | 4/30/2010 | -171,072.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | nr 4-6, 4-9 karen | 20265013 | H | 528 | (\$324.00) | |
| INV006925 | 51057971332010 | 51540306 | RE | 4/15/2010 | 4/29/2010 | 5/15/2010 | -2,982.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | nr 4-6, 4-9 karen | 20266210 | H | 332 | (\$324.00) | |
| INV00693E | 51057974382010 | 51540661 | RE | 4/15/2010 | 5/5/2010 | 5/15/2010 | -9,328.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | nr 4-30 | 20266210 | H | 20 | (\$149.60) | |
| INV00701E | 510580004132010 | 51543691 | RE | 6/13/2010 | 6/12/2010 | 6/12/2010 | -9,328.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | PO NOT RECEIVED 05-20 | 20267979 | H | 40 | (\$233.20) | |
| INV00713E | 51058090402010 | 51553148 | RE | 6/7/25/2010 | 7/8/2010 | 7/25/2010 | -11,088.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20270553 | H | 35 | (\$316.80) | |
| INV00717Z | 51058104862010 | 51554124 | RE | 7/9/2010 | 7/16/2010 | 8/8/2010 | -1,591.20 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20271287 | H | 6 | (\$765.20) | |
| INV007261 | 51058193922010 | 51554124 | RE | 8/24/2010 | 9/7/2010 | 9/23/2010 | -171,072.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20273831 | H | 528 | (\$324.00) | |
| INV00726E | 51058193932010 | 51564237 | RE | 8/24/2010 | 9/7/2010 | 9/23/2010 | -171,072.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20273831 | H | 528 | (\$324.00) | |
| INV00729E | 51058173552010 | 51562102 | RE | 8/19/2010 | 8/26/2010 | 9/18/2010 | -171,072.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | 8-25 MARK NR | 20273832 | H | 528 | (\$324.00) | |
| INV00729E | 51058218402010 | 51567144 | RE | 9/8/2010 | 9/21/2010 | 10/8/2010 | -171,072.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20274745 | H | 528 | (\$324.00) | |
| INV00729E | 51058218412010 | 51567145 | RE | 9/8/2010 | 9/21/2010 | 10/8/2010 | -171,072.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20274745 | H | 528 | (\$324.00) | |
| INV00731E | 51058218442010 | 51567145 | RE | 9/8/2010 | 9/21/2010 | 10/8/2010 | -146,714.40 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20274745 | H | 528 | (\$324.00) | |
| INV00731E | 51058218382010 | 51567142 | RE | 9/14/2010 | 9/21/2010 | 10/8/2010 | -171,072.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | nr 9-21 | 20274745 | H | 497 | (\$295.20) | |
| INV00730E | 51058218392010 | 51567143 | RE | 9/11/2010 | 9/21/2010 | 10/14/2010 | -171,072.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20274745 | H | 528 | (\$324.00) | |
| INV00734E | 51058248912010 | 51570141 | RE | 9/11/2010 | 9/21/2010 | 10/11/2010 | -531,360.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20275231 | H | 528 | (\$324.00) | |
| INV00733E | 51058248922010 | 51570142 | RE | 9/11/2010 | 9/21/2010 | 10/11/2010 | -295,200.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20275231 | H | 528 | (\$324.00) | |
| INV00742E | 51058280982010 | 51573605 | RE | 9/23/2010 | 10/28/2010 | 10/27/2010 | -171,072.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | karen jenkins qty 10-6 | 20275231 | H | 1,000 | (\$295.20) | |
| INV00742E | 51058280982010 | 51573605 | RE | 10/25/2010 | 10/26/2010 | 10/23/2010 | -40,176.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | karen nr 10-6 | 20276143 | H | 528 | (\$324.00) | |
| INV00743E | 51058288302010 | 51574432 | RE | 10/27/2010 | 10/29/2010 | 11/24/2010 | -120,146.40 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20276143 | H | 124 | (\$324.00) | |
| INV00743E | 51058288312010 | 51574433 | RE | 10/27/2010 | 10/29/2010 | 11/26/2010 | -49,776.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20277599 | H | 407 | (\$295.20) | |
| INV00743E | 51058289182010 | 51574606 | RE | 10/29/2010 | 10/29/2010 | 11/26/2010 | -679,728.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20277988 | H | 244 | (\$204.00) | |
| INV00745C | 51058314462010 | 51575584 | RE | 10/29/2010 | 10/29/2010 | 11/26/2010 | -272,136.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20277988 | H | 3,332 | (\$204.00) | |
| INV00745C | 51058314462010 | 51577446 | RE | 11/10/2010 | 11/16/2010 | 12/10/2010 | -408 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20277988 | H | 2 | (\$204.00) | |
| INV00745C | 51058314492010 | 51577449 | RE | 11/10/2010 | 11/16/2010 | 12/10/2010 | -8,856.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20278679 | H | 30 | (\$295.20) | |
| INV00745C | 51058314852010 | 51577459 | RE | 11/10/2010 | 11/16/2010 | 12/10/2010 | -8,856.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | MR8M | 20278679 | H | 30 | (\$295.20) | |
| INV00746E | 51058314842010 | 51577458 | RE | 11/13/2010 | 11/16/2010 | 12/10/2010 | -10,608.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20278679 | H | 30 | (\$295.20) | |
| 20263686001 | 20263686 | 20263686 | RE | 4/9/2010 | 4/9/2010 | 4/9/2010 | -4,606,227.20 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20279111 | H | 40 | (\$265.20) | |
| 20264095001 | 20264095 | 20264095 | RE | 4/16/2010 | 4/16/2010 | 4/16/2010 | 342,144.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20279111 | S | 16,497 | (\$279.22) | |
| 20265013001 | 20265013 | 20265013 | RE | 5/3/2010 | 5/3/2010 | 5/3/2010 | 177,600.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20263686 | S | | | |
| 20266210001 | 20266210 | 20266210 | RE | 5/21/2010 | 5/21/2010 | 5/21/2010 | 601,303.20 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20264095 | S | | | |
| 20267979001 | 20267979 | 20267979 | RE | 6/18/2010 | 6/18/2010 | 6/18/2010 | 110,560.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20265013 | S | | | |
| 20270553001 | 20270553 | 20270553 | RE | 8/2/2010 | 8/2/2010 | 8/2/2010 | 9,328.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20266210 | S | | | |
| 20271287001 | 20271287 | 20271287 | RE | 8/13/2010 | 8/13/2010 | 8/13/2010 | 11,088.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20267979 | S | | | |
| 20273831001 | 20273831 | 20273831 | RE | 9/23/2010 | 9/23/2010 | 9/23/2010 | 1,591.20 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20270553 | S | | | |
| 20273832001 | 20273832 | 20273832 | RE | 9/23/2010 | 9/23/2010 | 9/23/2010 | 342,144.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20271287 | S | | | |
| 20274745001 | 20274745 | 20274745 | RE | 10/8/2010 | 10/8/2010 | 10/8/2010 | 488,858.40 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20273831 | S | | | |
| 20275231001 | 20275231 | 20275231 | RE | 10/15/2010 | 10/15/2010 | 10/15/2010 | 997,632.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20274745 | S | | | |
| 20276143001 | 20276143 | 20276143 | RE | 11/1/2010 | 11/1/2010 | 11/1/2010 | 211,248.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20275231 | S | | | |
| 20277599001 | 20277599 | 20277599 | RE | 11/24/2010 | 11/24/2010 | 11/24/2010 | 120,146.40 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20276143 | S | | | |
| 20277988001 | 20277988 | 20277988 | RE | 12/1/2010 | 12/1/2010 | 12/1/2010 | 1,002,048.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20277599 | S | | | |
| 20278679001 | 20278679 | 20278679 | RE | 12/10/2010 | 12/10/2010 | 12/10/2010 | 8,856.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20277988 | S | | | |
| 20279111001 | 20279111 | 20279111 | RE | 12/17/2010 | 12/17/2010 | 12/17/2010 | 10,608.00 | 0 | 0 | USD | | 20278679 | S | | | |
| | | | | | | | 4,606,227.20 | 0 | 0 | USD | | | | | | |

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| <u>Reference</u> | <u>Reference Key</u> | <u>Document</u> | <u>Doc. Type</u> | <u>Doc. Date</u> | <u>Entry Date</u> | <u>Net due dt</u> | <u>Print date</u> | <u>Amount in doc. curr.</u> | <u>Discount</u> | <u>Curr. dis</u> | <u>Cur</u> | <u>Text</u> | <u>Cling do</u> | <u>D/</u> | <u>Panel Quantity</u> | <u>Price/Cty</u> |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------|
| WIRE 06-0 | 17010571001 | 17010571 | KG | 6/2/2009 | 6/2/2009 | 6/2/2009 | 6/2/2009 | 98,004.40 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 1718857 S | | 154 | -636.392 |
| WIRE 6-23 | 17010644001 | 17010644 | KG | 6/23/2009 | 6/23/2009 | 6/23/2009 | 6/23/2009 | 2,143.54 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 1722083 S | | 4 | -535.885 |
| PI090216U | 51057505592009 | 51492419 | RE | 5/29/2009 | 6/2/2009 | 5/29/2009 | 5/29/2009 | 100,147.94 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | | | 158 | -633.848 |
| PI090216U | 51057536932009 | 51495604 | RE | 6/16/2009 | 6/23/2009 | 7/16/2009 | 7/16/2009 | -98,004.40 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 1718867 H | | | |
| | | | | | | | | -2,143.54 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 1722083 H | | | |
| | | | | | | | | -100,147.94 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | | | | |

Vendor
Company Code

36076
10

ET SOLAR GROUP LIMITED
PLEASANTON

Name
City

| Reference | Reference Key | Document | Doc Type | Doc Date | Entry Date | Net due dt | Print date | DD | Amount in doc. curr. | Discount | Curr. dis | Cur | Text | Crate do | D/L | Panel | Quantity | Price/Cty |
|----------------|----------------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|----|----------------------|----------|-----------|-------|------------------|------------|-----|-------|----------|------------|
| WIRE 5/19/10 | 17011898001 | 17011898 | KG | 5/19/2010 | 5/19/2010 | 5/19/2010 | 5/19/2010 | | 15,600.75 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 1795703 S | | | -310 | (\$50.33) |
| ET-US2010-1160 | 51058002942010 | 51543600 | RE | 5/6/2010 | 5/19/2010 | 5/6/2010 | 5/6/2010 | | 15,600.75 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | | | | | |
| ET-US2010-1160 | 51058255932010 | 51570891 | RE | 5/6/2010 | 10/12/2010 | 5/6/2010 | 5/6/2010 | | -15,600.75 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 1795703 H | | | 310 | (\$50.33) |
| ET-US2010-1160 | 51058255962010 | 51570894 | RE | 5/6/2010 | 10/18/2010 | 6/5/2010 | 6/5/2010 | | 140,406.75 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 1833484 S | | | -310 | (\$452.93) |
| ET-US2010-1160 | 51058217202010 | 51566947 | RE | 5/6/2010 | 10/4/2010 | 6/5/2010 | 6/5/2010 | | -140,406.75 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | mark price 10-12 | 1833484 H | | | 310 | (\$452.93) |
| | 20274760001 | 20274760 | 2P | 10/8/2010 | 10/8/2010 | 10/8/2010 | 10/8/2010 | | -156,007.50 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | mark price 9-21 | 20274760 H | | | 310 | (\$452.93) |
| | | | 2P | | | | | | 140,406.75 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 140,406.75 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | 20274760 S | | | 310 | (\$503.25) |
| | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 USD | | | | | | |



Processing Instructions

A petition for Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA) has been filed on behalf of a group of workers at Solyndra LLC, Fremont, California. As a customer of that firm, the U.S. Department of Labor needs your help in determining whether that firm has been hurt by foreign trade. Your assistance in expeditiously completing this form is necessary for the U.S. Department of Labor to determine whether these workers may be eligible for federal benefits. By law, this determination must be made within a certain time period following the filing date of the petition (19 U.S.C. 2273(a)). The Secretary of Labor is authorized to obtain this information through subpoena if you fail to comply with this request (19 U.S.C. 2321). Accordingly, please complete and return this form no later than November 4, 2011.

Background: The Trade Act of 1974 (19 USC § 2271 et seq.), as amended, established Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) to provide assistance to workers in firms with a decline in sales or a decline in production of articles affected by imports of articles from foreign countries or shifts in production to foreign countries. After receiving a TAA and ATAA petition, TAA investigators analyze the facts to determine whether increased imports or shifts in production contributed importantly to the workers' actual or threatened layoffs or work reductions and to determine whether the required minimum proportion of the workforce has either been laid off or is threatened with layoffs. The TAA Program provides petitioners with both rapid and early assistance. Once a petition has been granted and workers are certified as eligible to participate in the TAA program, workers covered by a certification may contact their state workforce agency to apply for additional reemployment assistance including long-term training while receiving income support and other benefits. **These benefits are provided at no expense to employers.**

Completing Form: Type or print legibly. Complete all sections unless directed otherwise. Attach additional sheets if necessary. If there is no quantity or value, enter "zero" or "none". On a separate sheet, please add any relevant information not covered in this form, and attach any supporting documents. If you have any difficulty completing this form or have questions, please contact Stacey Lassiter.

Confidentiality: All information submitted under this request will be used to determine whether the criteria for certification of the workers covered by a petition have been satisfied. The U.S. Department of Labor will protect the confidentiality of the information you provide to the full extent of the law, in accordance with the Trade Secrets Act, 18 USC 1905, the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, and 29 CFR Parts 70 and 90.

Public Burden Statement: Persons are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. Responding is mandatory (19 USC 2321). Public reporting burden for this collection is estimated to average 2.5 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Room N-5428, 200 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20210 (Paperwork Reduction Project 1205-0342).



Reference Number: TA-W-80,410
Subject Firm: Solyndra, LLC
Location: Fremont, California

Contact at the U.S. Department of Labor: Stacey Lassiter
E-Mail: Lassiter.Stacey@dol.gov
Phone: (202) 693- 3464 Fax: (202) 693-3986 or (202) 693-3584 or (202) 693-3585

Name of Customer and Location: Panelized Structures, Inc., Modesto, CA

Part I

1. Report for the article your total purchases from the subject firm, other firms located in the United States, and firms located outside of the United States for the periods identified in the table below. Include like or directly competitive products or services. If there is no quantity or value, enter "zero" or "none".

Article or Service: Solar panel systems

| Period | Purchases from the Subject Firm | | Purchases from Other Firms Located in the U.S. | | Imports into the U.S. | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------|--|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| | Quantity* | Dollars | Quantity* | Dollars | Quantity* | Dollars |
| 2009 (Full Year) | | | | | | |
| 2010 (Full Year) | | | | | | |
| Jan thru July 2010 | | | | | | |
| Jan thru July 2011 | | | | | | |

*Quantities provided are measured in units, pounds, tons, or hours of work provided for under contract, value contract, number of phone calls, etc):

List countries where imports originated:

2. For purchases made from Other Firms Located in the U.S. (identified in Question 1), was the product wholly or partially manufactured or service performed in a foreign country?

a) If "Yes", indicate percentage of domestic purchases originating in:

4. Does your firm produce articles directly incorporating component parts supplied by the subject firm (identified in Question 1)?

IMPORTANT!

If you reported increasing imports of the article or service identified in Question 1 OR answered "No" to Question 4, proceed to Part III, complete "Affirmative Information" and return this form to the DOL.

OMB # 1205-0342 Exp. 1/31/2013
Business Customer Survey
Compliance Date: November 8, 2011

Part II

5. Identify the article(s) into which your firm directly incorporates the components purchased from the subject firm:

6. List all U.S. facilities of your firm which produce articles in your field:

7. Is your company switching from purchasing articles from the subject firm to purchasing articles or services from a supplier outside the U.S.? Yes ☐ No ☒

8. For each article identified in Question 5, provide the information requested on this page for the periods requested below. Please provide the applicable unit of measurement. If you do not have a quantity or dollar value, enter "zero" (0) or "none".

Article identified in Question 5:

| Article Identified in Question 5: [REDACTED] | | 2009 | 2010 | Jan thru July 2010 | Jan thru July 2011 |
|--|-----------|------------|------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Your Firm's Total Sales [REDACTED] | Dollars | [REDACTED] | | | |
| | Quantity* | | | | |
| Your Firm's U.S. Imports which contain U.S. manufactured solar panel systems | Dollars | | | | |
| | Quantity* | | | | |
| Your Firm's U.S. Imports which contain non-U.S. manufactured solar panel systems | Dollars | | | | |
| | Quantity* | | | | |

List countries where U.S. imports originated:

*Quantities provided are measured in (for example: units, kilograms, pounds, tons):

9. If you reported declining sales for the periods identified above, please provide a list of your firm's foreign and domestic declining customers that account for the majority of your sales of the article identified in Question 5. Report the firm's sales for the periods identified in the table below. Round down to the nearest dollar. If necessary, use the following format: [redacted]

| | | 2009 | 2010 | Jan thru July 2010 | Jan thru July 2011 |
|---|--|------|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Company Name: _____ Address: _____ | | | | | |
| Contact/Buyer: _____ Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____ | | | | | |
| Company Name: _____ Address: _____ | | | | | |
| Contact/Buyer: _____ Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____ | | | | | |
| Company Name: _____ Address: _____ | | | | | |
| Contact/Buyer: _____ Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____ | | | | | |
| Company Name: _____ Address: _____ | | | | | |
| Contact/Buyer: _____ Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____ | | | | | |
| Company Name: _____ Address: _____ | | | | | |

*Quantities provided are measured in:

(For example: units, kilograms, pounds, tons.)



Part III

Affirmation of Information:

The information you provide on this form will be used for the purposes of determining worker group eligibility. Knowingly falsifying any information on this form is a Federal offense (18 USC § 1001) and a violation of the Trade Act (19 USC § 2316). By signing below, you agree to the following statement:

"Under penalty of law, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the information I have provided is true, correct, and complete."

NAME OF COMPANY OFFICIAL:

TITLE:

SIGNATURE:

BUSINESS ADDRESS:

E-MAIL ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE
NUMBER:

FAX NUMBER:

The Washington Post

[Back to previous page](#)

Solyndra: Energy Dept. pushed firm to keep layoffs quiet until after midterms

By Carol D. Leonnig and Joe Stephens,
Published: November 15

The Obama administration, which gave the solar company Solyndra a half-billion-dollar loan to help create jobs, asked the company to delay announcing it would lay off workers until after the hotly contested November 2010 midterm elections that imperiled Democratic control of Congress, newly released e-mails show.

The announcement could have been politically damaging because President Obama and others in the administration had held up Solyndra as a poster child of its clean-energy initiative, saying the company's new factory, built with the help of stimulus money, could create 1,000 jobs. Six months before the midterm elections, Obama visited Solyndra's California plant to praise its success, even though outside auditors had questioned whether the operation might collapse in debt.

As the contentious 2010 elections approached, Solyndra found itself foundering, and it warned the Energy Department that it would need an emergency cash infusion. A Solyndra investment adviser wrote in an Oct. 30, 2010, e-mail — without explaining the reason — that Energy Department officials were pushing “very hard” to delay making the layoffs public until the day after the elections.

The announcement ultimately was made on Nov. 3, 2010 — immediately following the Nov. 2 vote.

E-mails describing the events were released Tuesday as part of a House Energy and Commerce Committee memo, provided in advance of Energy Secretary Steven Chu's scheduled testimony before the committee's investigative panel on Thursday. As a result of the 2010 elections, that committee is now controlled by Republicans, whose aggressive nine-month investigation into Solyndra has focused partly on whether politics played a role in the company's selection to receive a federal loan.

Amid the fallout from the company's shutdown in August, the White House has said tough scrutiny of the department's oversight efforts is warranted and it has begun its own independent review of the loan program. Although the president has publicly supported Chu, senior White House officials in February circulated an outside adviser's recommendation that Chu be replaced because of anticipated political controversy over the energy loans.



**SIX FEET
UNDER.**

On Tuesday, Energy Department spokesman Damien LaVera declined to confirm events described in the e-mails or to identify who at the department may have urged the delay in the layoff announcement. He stressed, however, that "decisions about this loan were made on the merits." In an interview aired Tuesday on NPR, Chu said that politics did not enter into any decisions he or his staff made regarding Solyndra and that there was no way to foresee the company's demise.

The White House declined to comment Tuesday on whether senior White House officials attempted to influence the timing of the layoff announcement. "These e-mails, again cherry-picked by House Republicans, reflect nothing more than the White House being given a heads-up about an upcoming press release from Solyndra," White House spokesman Eric Schultz said.

The e-mail release came on the heels of more bad news for Chu. Energy Department Inspector General Gregory Friedman released a report Tuesday calling for a far-reaching review of the agency's operations. He wrote that the department spent \$10 billion last year on its core laboratory operations, but more than a third went toward overhead and program support.

In late 2009, Chu attended a groundbreaking for the factory Solyndra built with its \$535 million federal loan, and Vice President Biden spoke at the event by satellite.

But Solyndra chief executive Brian Harrison warned the agency in an Oct. 25, 2010, e-mail that he intended to announce layoffs in three days. He wrote that journalists and investors were asking about rumored layoffs and the possible closure of one of its two factories.

Five days later, an adviser to Solyndra's primary investor, Argonaut Equity, explained in an internal e-mail that the Energy Department had strongly urged the company to delay the layoff announcement.

The Energy Department "continues to be cooperative" and committed to a November drawdown on the loan, the Solyndra adviser wrote. "They did push very hard for us to hold our announcement of the consolidation to employees and vendors to Nov. 3rd — oddly they didn't give a reason for that date."

Solyndra has become a rallying cry for Republicans who believe Obama used his clean-energy initiative to steer loans to campaign donors. Argonaut is a private equity firm for the family funds of George Kaiser, a Tulsa billionaire and Obama fundraising bundler. Kaiser has said he played no part in helping Solyndra win the loan. Even so, previously released e-mails have shown Kaiser strategized with his business associates about the best way to approach the White House to help Solyndra deal with its financial problems.

In the fall of 2010, Solyndra executives and investors warned the Energy Department that they needed emergency financing to keep the company operating past December.

In the Oct. 25 e-mail, Harrison warned the Energy Department's loan staff that the story of Solyndra's financial problems "is starting to leak outside Solyndra."

He said he would "like to go forward with the internal communication [to employees regarding layoffs] on Thursday, October 28."

Harrison's e-mail was forwarded to the Energy Department's loan program director, Jonathan Silver. Silver forwarded the e-mail to Chu's chief of staff, who then alerted White House climate change czar Carol Browner and Ron Klain, Biden's point person on stimulus efforts. Browner reportedly asked for more information, and Chu's chief of staff explained that he had left a voice-mail message on her cellphone.

Browner's spokesman, David DiMartino, said Tuesday that Browner doesn't recall the voice-mail and did not advise the Energy Department on how to handle the timing of Solyndra's layoff announcement.

On Nov. 3, 2010, Solyndra publicly announced that it would lay off 40 workers and 150 contractors and shut down its original factory. The department agreed to continue giving Solyndra loan installments despite its failure to meet key terms of the loan. In February, the agency restructured its loan to give Argonaut and other investors a chance to recover \$75 million in new money they put into the company before taxpayers would be repaid.

Silver resigned from the agency last month.

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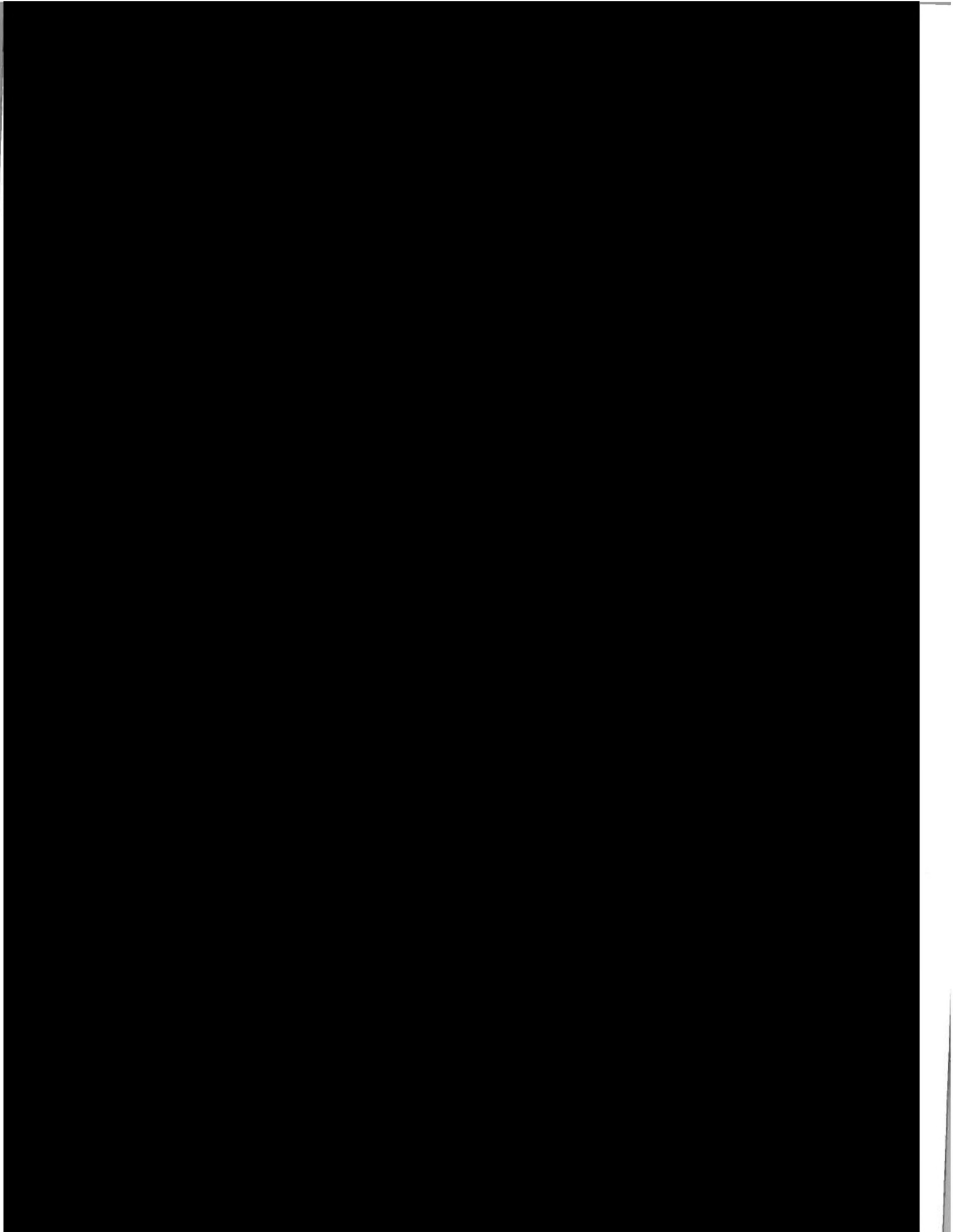
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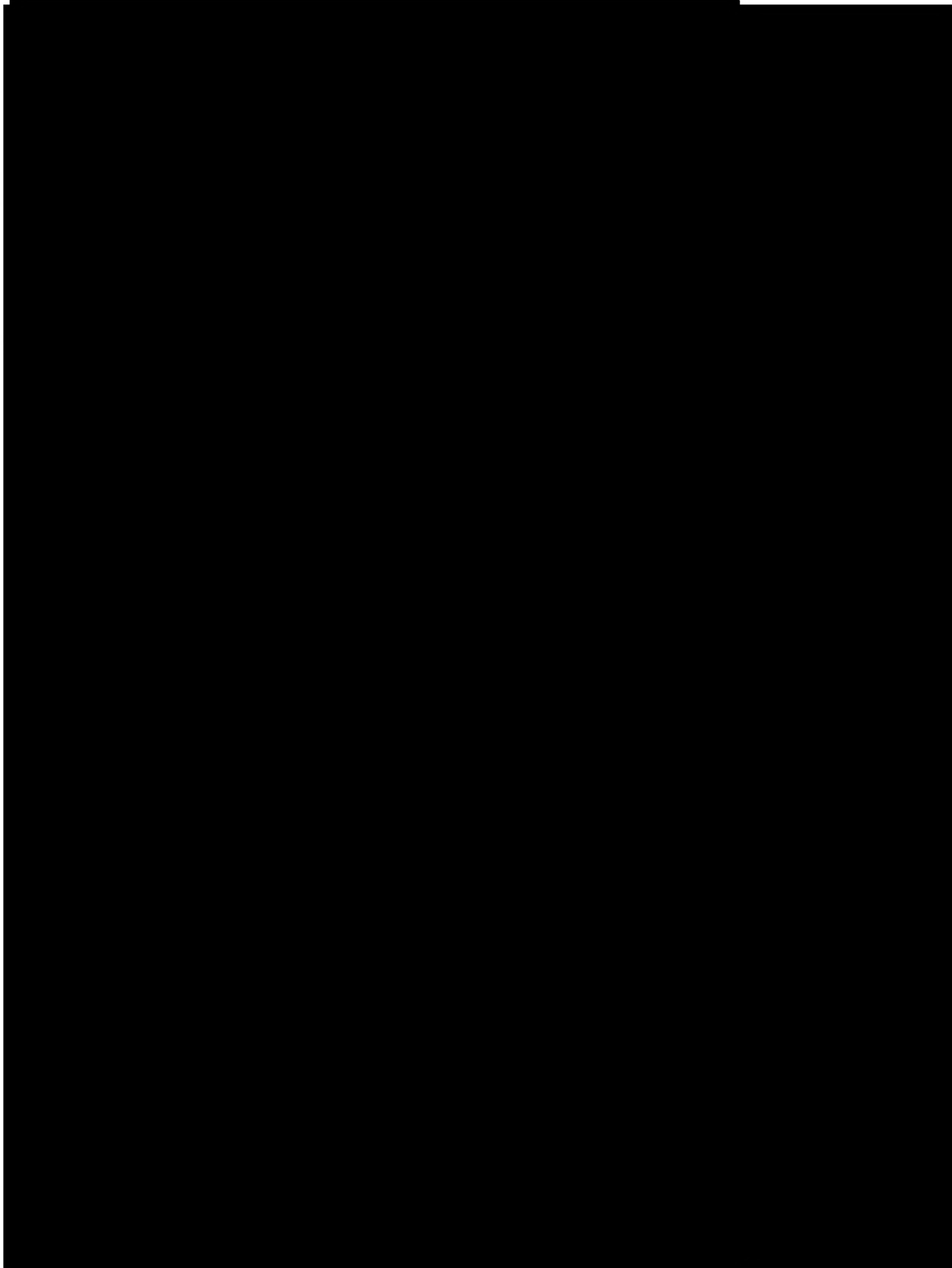
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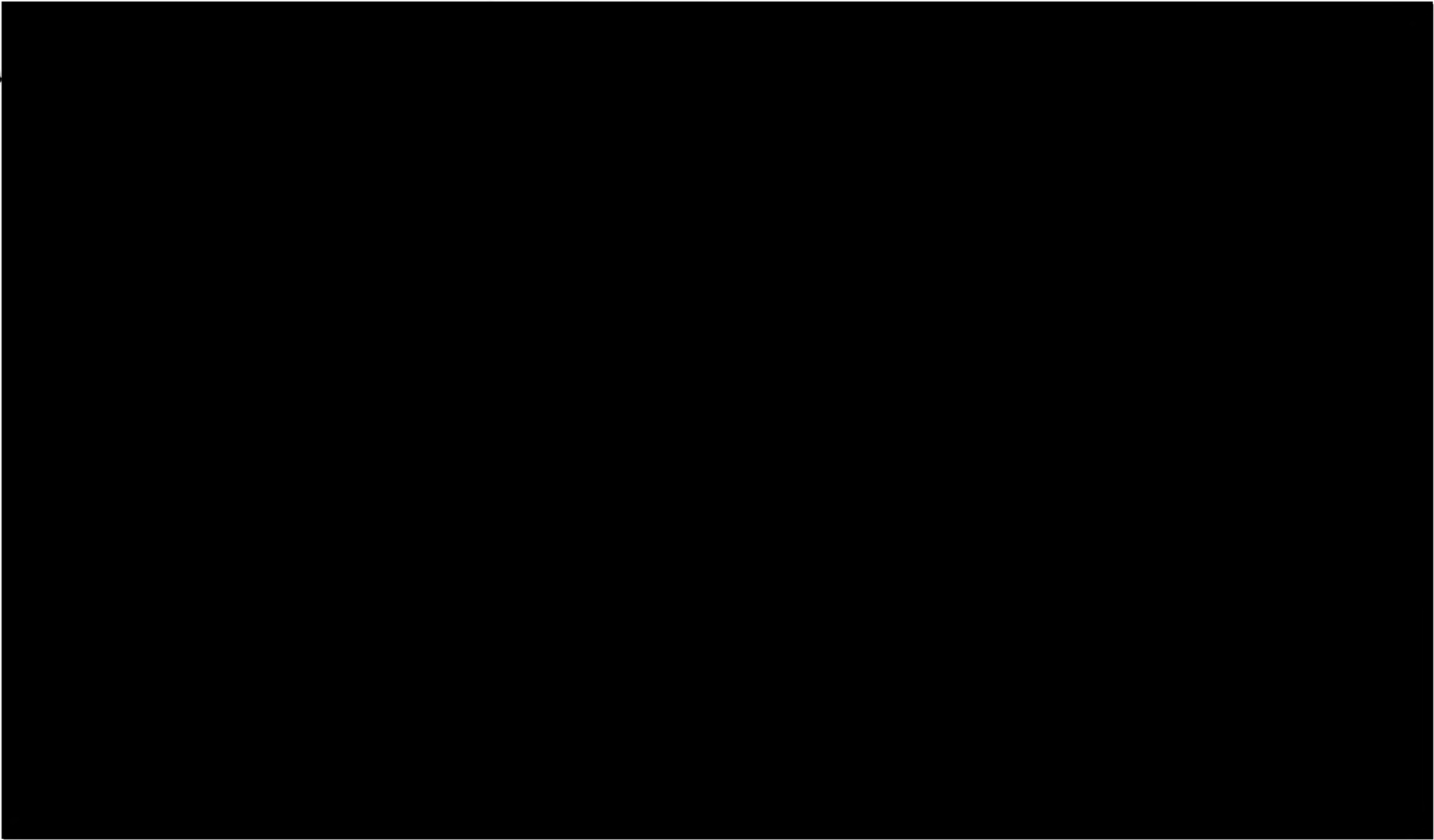
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[The following text is a dense, continuous block of characters and symbols, appearing to be a corrupted or heavily redacted document. It contains no legible words or phrases.]





10/17/2011

December 15, 2010 06:00 AM Eastern Daylight Time

IKEA Continues to Grow U.S. Solar Presence with Plans for Solar Panels on Two East Coast Stores: Paramus, NJ and Stoughton, MA

CONSHOHOCKEN, Pa.--(BUSINESS WIRE)--IKEA, the world's leading home furnishings retailer, today announced plans to install solar energy panels on two East Coast stores: Paramus, New Jersey and Stoughton, Massachusetts. Pending governmental permits, rooftop installation will begin in the new year, with completion expected in Spring 2011. The plans bring the number of U.S. IKEA locations that will have a solar energy system to a total of 13. These two systems will represent the largest store-top solar installations for IKEA in the U.S.

In terms of U.S. sustainable building practices, IKEA already has: solar energy systems operational in Brooklyn, NY, Pittsburgh, PA and Tempe, AZ – with installation underway on programs at eight locations in California. Additionally, solar water heating systems exist in Charlotte, NC; Draper, UT; Orlando, FL; and Tampa, FL; and a geothermal system is incorporated into the store being built and opening Fall 2011 in Centennial, CO.

The Paramus, NJ and Stoughton, MA stores will be outfitted with solar energy systems as identified below, and with corresponding clean energy equivalents (based on calculations from www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/calculator.html).

"This approach is consistent with our commitment to sustainable building practices and reducing our carbon footprint. We always are open to environmental technologies and are thrilled our evaluation deemed these projects feasible for IKEA."

- **Paramus, NJ store** – opened in 2003; store size: 375,000 SF on 39 acres
SOLAR PROGRAM: 132,000 SF at 1,058 kW; 4,600 panels generating 1,354,000 kWh/year
Equivalent of reducing 1,072 tons of CO₂ = 186 cars' emissions or 118 homes' power
- **Stoughton, MA store** – opened in 2005; store size: 347,000 SF on 27 acres
SOLAR PROGRAM: 79,000 SF at 630 kW; 2,800 panels generating 725,000 kWh/year
Equivalent of reducing 574 tons of CO₂ = 100 cars' emissions or 63 homes' power

"We are excited about this investment by IKEA in using renewable energy on the East Coast to complement our recently announced plans in California," said Mike Ward, IKEA U.S. president. "This approach is consistent with our commitment to sustainable building practices and reducing our carbon footprint. We always are open to environmental technologies and are thrilled our evaluation deemed these projects feasible for IKEA."

IKEA, drawing from its Swedish heritage and respect for nature, strives to be a good business while doing good business and reflects an operating model designed to minimize impacts on the environment. Other sustainable efforts include: integrating innovative materials into the production process; working with Global Forest Watch to maintain sustainable resources; flat-packing our goods for an efficient distribution system; recycling approximately 75 percent of waste (paper, wood, plastic, etc.); and incorporating environmental measures into the construction of our buildings in terms of energy-efficient HVAC and lighting systems, recycled construction materials, low volatile organic compound emitting paint, skylights in the warehouse, and water-conserving restrooms.

For these Paramus and Stoughton projects, IKEA contracted with REC Solar, one of the largest U.S. solar electric installers with more than 5,000 systems built nationwide including 16MW in the retail sector in the past two years.

There currently are more than 300 IKEA stores in 38 countries, including 37 in the U.S. Since its 1943 founding in Sweden,

IKEA, the world's leading home furnishings company, has offered home furnishings and accessories of good design and quality at low prices so the majority of people can afford them. *TIME* listed IKEA as one of the top eight most global eco-conscious companies. IKEA incorporates sustainable efforts into day-to-day business and supports initiatives that benefit children and the environment. For more information, go to IKEA-USA.com.

Contacts

IKEA

Joseph Roth, U.S. Public Affairs, 610-834-0180, x 6500



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POSTED: Wednesday, Aug. 31, 2011

US losing clean-energy race? Solar maker Solyndra bankrupt

By RENEE SCHOOF - McClatchy Newspapers

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WASHINGTON - California solar manufacturer Solyndra announced Wednesday that it was shutting down a factory built with the help of a \$535 million federal loan guarantee and would file for bankruptcy.

It's the latest blow to U.S. efforts to regain a top spot in solar manufacturing and create jobs in the globally fast-growing clean-energy sector. Another American company, Evergreen Solar, filed for bankruptcy earlier this month.

Solyndra put 1,100 people out of work with the closure of its plant in Fremont, Calif. President Barack Obama visited the factory in May 2010 and stressed the importance of increasing U.S. production of solar panels.

Solyndra, which made cylindrical solar photovoltaic systems for commercial rooftops, said in a statement that it couldn't scale up fast enough to compete with larger foreign manufacturers. It had been struggling with competition from China.

Solyndra exported its solar systems around the world, most recently to a supermarket rooftop in a suburb of Brussels. It also built the rooftop solar system for Seattle's football stadium, Qwest Field, home of the NFL's Seahawks.

Solyndra President and CEO Brian Harrison said the company's failure was unexpected. He blamed regulatory policy changes that created oversupply and falling prices, and said it had become impossible to raise capital.

The global economics of solar power have been changing fast, the Department of Energy said in a blog post response to the Solyndra news. It cited these trends:

-China, which exports more solar panels to the United States than any other country, has been providing interest-free financing to its companies.

-European countries have been reducing their subsidies for solar power. Europe is the world's biggest solar market.

-The price of solar cells has fallen 42 percent since the beginning of the year.

In Congress, the Solyndra loan guarantee already had become the focus of a fight over Obama's economic stimulus program, which included money to boost renewable energy.

The Republicans who control the House Energy and Commerce Committee had been investigating the use of stimulus money in 2009 for the Solyndra loan guarantee. The company ran into financial problems afterward and hadn't hired as many people as expected.

The committee issued a subpoena in July that compelled the White House Office of Management and Budget to turn over documents about the Solyndra loan guarantee.

"We smelled a rat from the onset," committee Chairman Fred Upton, R-Mich., and Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee Chairman Rep. Cliff Stearns, R-Fla., said in a statement Wednesday. "As the highly celebrated first stimulus loan guarantee awarded by the DOE, the \$535 million loan for Solyndra was suspect from Day 1."

Rep. Henry Waxman of California, the ranking Democrat on the committee, said in a statement that the bankruptcies of Solyndra and Evergreen showed "that the United States is in danger of losing its leadership position in the clean-energy economy of the future."

"Congress needs to get serious about promoting energy independence, reducing emissions that contribute to climate change and developing clean-energy industries in the United States," Waxman said. "We should be doing everything possible to ensure the United States does not cede the renewable-energy market to China and other countries."

Department of Energy spokesman Dan Lelstikow noted that private investors had put more than \$1 billion into Solyndra and the company had sold more than 1,000 solar systems in 20 countries.

Lelstikow defended the loan guarantee program, writing on the department's blog, Energy.gov:

"We have always recognized that not every one of the innovative companies supported by our loans and loan guarantees would succeed, but we can't stop investing in game-changing technologies that are key to America's leadership in the global economy. These projects, which include more than 40 other companies, are on pace to create more than 60,000 jobs."

In solar manufacturing, foreign competitors have claimed a large share of a growing market.

The DOE blog item included a chart that showed that U.S. share of the solar market dropped from 43 percent in 1995 to 7 percent in 2010. However, the U.S. was a big fish in a small pond in the 1990s, when global solar production was tiny compared with today.

Solar purchases have been going up in recent years, boosted by favorable policies in Europe, Canada, China and some U.S. states.

China is the biggest exporter of solar panels to the U.S., followed by Mexico.

The U.S. imported \$2.6 billion worth of photovoltaic products last year, up from \$433.6 million in 2006, Andrew David, an analyst in the U.S. International Trade Commission, wrote in a June report.

U.S. exports of solar products have been increasing, but not as fast as exports from the leading Asian producers, David wrote. The U.S. exported \$1.4 billion last year, up from \$442.7 million in 2006.

The Solar Energy Industries Association, a national trade group, reported earlier this week that the U.S. solar industry's exports exceeded imports by \$1.9 billion in 2010.

It included polysilicon, the raw material for solar cells, and equipment used to manufacture solar modules in the figure for U.S. exports.

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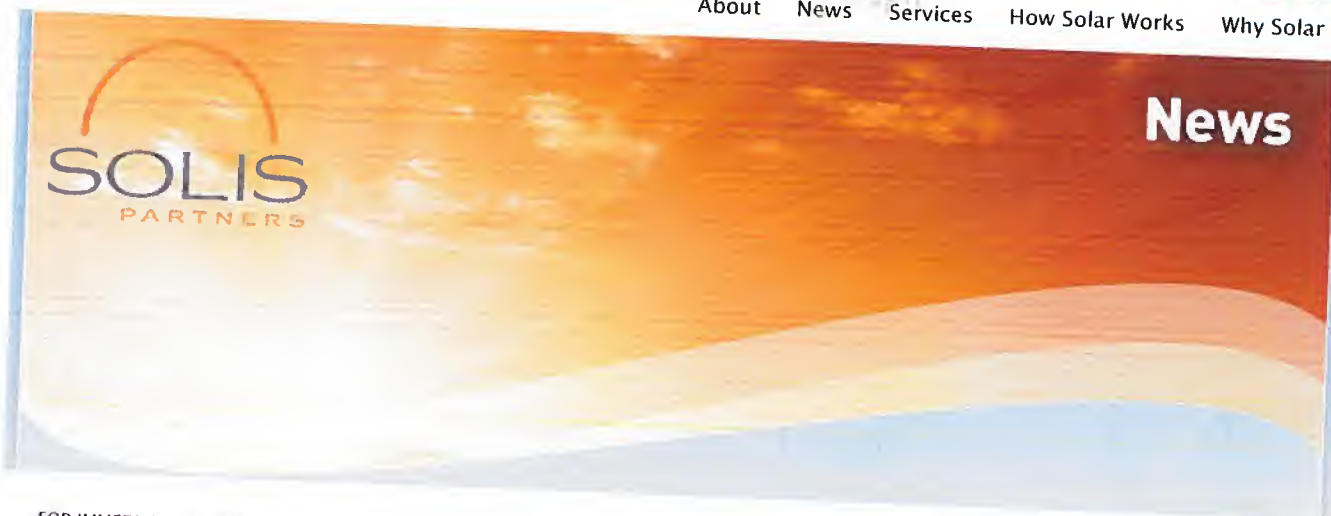
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Email info@solispartners.com

Ribbon-Cutting Ceremony Marks Completion of Solar System at PSE&G Central Headquarters

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, N.J. (March 11, 2011) – Solis Partners, a leading developer and integrator of commercial solar power systems, and Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE&G), New Jersey's oldest and largest publicly owned utility, recently celebrated the completion of a 921-kilowatt rooftop solar installation at the utility's Central Division Headquarters in the Somerset section of Franklin Township, N.J.

The ribbon-cutting ceremony was attended by PSE&G executives, local elected officials and dignitaries, representatives from the solar panel supplier and the solar developer responsible for building the system.

Designed, engineered and deployed by Manasquan, N.J.-based Solis Partners, the system utilizes a combination of U.S.-made SolarWorld flat, glass-plated crystalline panels and Solyndra thin film panels.

The Somerset system is part of Newark-based PSE&G's Solar 4 All™ program, a plan to invest \$515 million on 80 megawatts of solar projects around the state between 2009 and 2013.

"With the hard work and commitment of key state legislators, the BPU and utilities such as PSE&G, New Jersey has become the sixth largest solar market in the world and a national leader in installed solar capacity -- second only to California," said Jamie Hahn, managing director of Solis Partners. "PSE&G's Solar 4 All program has been key to that achievement. This project exemplifies PSE&G's commitment to transforming underutilized commercial rooftops into clean renewable energy sources."

Rooftop solar makes tremendous sense for New Jersey, which has more flat commercial rooftops per square mile than any other state, said Gary Weisman, director of sales for Solis, in remarks at the event.

"These underutilized rooftop assets are the perfect platform for deploying distributed solar generation facilities where power is most needed," said Weisman. "Rooftop solar produces during the hours of peak demand, and provides power to the areas of the grid that need it the most -- large commercial and industrial users."

The innovative cylindrical panels from Solyndra are designed to optimize electricity production on commercial flat rooftops. The ability of the system to cover more rooftop area and capture more light than traditional panels results in more annual solar electricity generation and will provide clean, low-cost power back to the utility grid for more than 25 years.

The Solyndra panels were integrated in the PSE&G system with a reflective white "cool" roof, which was on display at the ribbon cutting along with the Solyndra panels. The reflective roof not only enhances the efficiency of the building envelope from an energy savings perspective, but also increases the amount of solar production harvest.

Solis partnered with Allied Building Products Corp. on the project. Allied's distribution team delivered the Solyndra and SolarWorld panels directly to the PSE&G rooftop and craned the Satcon inverters into place onto the concrete pad. Allied also provided the overall logistical support that allowed the project to be executed smoothly.

"For a project of this magnitude, staging and delivery are key to overall success and Allied has been a great partner in the role of solar distribution and logistics," said Hahn.

At the ribbon cutting, the consensus of local dignitaries, which included New Jersey Assemblyman Upendra Chivukula and Somerset County Freeholder Patrick Scaglione, was that without a thriving renewable energy sector, the nation risks escalating dependence on fossil fuels, increased greenhouse gas emissions, reduced national security and the erosion of job creation within the clean energy sector.

In addition to being a great example of the advancements that are occurring in the solar sector, PSE&G's Central Division Headquarters' solar system illustrates how the Solar 4 All initiative is helping the renewable energy sector grow in New Jersey and the nation, said Al Matos, PSE&G's vice president of Renewables and Energy Solutions, who delivered the opening remarks to the crowd of about 50 people.

"By installing large amounts of solar capacity in a reliable, orderly way, Solar 4 All is a driving force behind the renewable energy market," said Matos. "Programs such as ours help create a predictable demand for these advanced products. This creates the kind of environment that solar companies need to spur innovation and cost efficiencies on their part, which then drives even more demand, more sales and more innovation."

The benefits of having utilities such as PSE&G as major players in the renewable energy field extend beyond helping to create a market for solar companies, also helping ratepayers, he said.

"Our Solar 4 All program provides maximum benefit to PSE&G electric ratepayers," said Matos. "Every one of the panels we are placing in service generates value from the sale of its electricity and capacity, the federal investment tax credits it realizes and the solar renewable energy certificates (SRECs) that it generates."

About Solis Partners

Solis Partners is a leading developer and integrator of solar power systems for commercial, industrial, utility and not-for-profit clients. Solis Partners designs, engineers and constructs leading-edge, optimized solar power systems enabling customers to meet their long-term energy needs while reducing operating costs and addressing their carbon liabilities. Solis is a comprehensive partner, offering the complete solution for both solar and roofing. Solis Partners is headquartered in Manasquan, N.J. For more information, please call (732) 800-0052.

About PSE&G

Public Service Electric and Gas Co. (PSE&G) is New Jersey's oldest and largest regulated gas and electric delivery utility, serving nearly three quarters of the state's population. PSE&G is the winner of the ReliabilityOne Award for superior electric system reliability. PSE&G is a subsidiary of Public Service Enterprise Group Incorporated (PSEG) (NYSE PEG), a diversified energy company (www.pseg.com).

About Allied Building Products Corp.

Allied Building Products Corp. distributes building products to specialty contractors from over 180 locations throughout the US. Allied is a division of Oldcastle, Inc., the North American holding company for CRH plc (NYSE: CRH). Allied's Solar Division supplies solar panels, mounting hardware, inverters and monitoring systems to qualified solar contractors. For more information, please call 1 (877) 870-7887, or visit <http://solar.alliedbuilding.com/>.

About Solyndra

Headquartered in Fremont, California, Solyndra designs and manufactures solar photovoltaic

(PV) systems, comprised of panels and mounts, for the commercial rooftop market. Solyndra's CIGS technology is a proven and scalable solar solution that offers strong ROI and economics for the rooftop owner. The company has installed its systems on more than 1000 rooftops in more than 20 countries. In 2010 Solyndra was named "One of the 50 Most Innovative Companies in the World" by MIT's Technology Review Magazine. Using innovative cylindrical modules and thin film CIGS technology, Solyndra systems are designed to provide the lowest levelized cost of electricity and the highest kilowatt hour production per rooftop for typical installations. The unique Solyndra form factor is designed specifically for the commercial rooftop, offering the fastest and easiest installation, a non-penetrating mounting system, and superior wind, snow and soiling performance.

About SolarWorld

The SolarWorld AG Group (ISIN: DE0005108401) is a worldwide leader in offering brand-name, high quality, crystalline solar-power technology. Its strength is its fully integrated solar production. From silicon as the raw material through wafers, cells and modules all the way to turn-key solar systems of all sizes, the group combines all stages of the solar value chain. The central business activity is selling quality modules into the installation and distribution trades and crystalline wafers to the international solar cell industry. Group headquarters are located in Bonn, Germany. The group's largest production facilities operate in Freiberg, Germany and Hillsboro in the U.S. State of Oregon. Sustainability is the basis of the group strategy.

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The New York Times

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MICHAEL
FASSBENDER

November 6, 2011

Here Comes the Sun

By PAUL KRUGMAN

For decades the story of technology has been dominated, in the popular mind and to a large extent in reality, by computing and the things you can do with it. Moore's Law — in which the price of computing power falls roughly 50 percent every 18 months — has powered an ever-expanding range of applications, from faxes to Facebook.

Our mastery of the material world, on the other hand, has advanced much more slowly. The sources of energy, the way we move stuff around, are much the same as they were a generation ago.

But that may be about to change. We are, or at least we should be, on the cusp of an energy transformation, driven by the rapidly falling cost of solar power. That's right, solar power.

If that surprises you, if you still think of solar power as some kind of hippie fantasy, blame our fossilized political system, in which fossil fuel producers have both powerful political allies and a powerful propaganda machine that denigrates alternatives.

Speaking of propaganda: Before I get to solar, let's talk briefly about hydraulic fracturing, a.k.a. fracking.

Fracking — injecting high-pressure fluid into rocks deep underground, inducing the release of fossil fuels — is an impressive technology. But it's also a technology that imposes large costs on the public. We know that it produces toxic (and radioactive) wastewater that contaminates drinking water; there is reason to suspect, despite industry denials, that it also contaminates groundwater; and the heavy trucking required for fracking inflicts major damage on roads.

Economics 101 tells us that an industry imposing large costs on third parties should be required to "internalize" those costs — that is, to pay for the damage it inflicts, treating that damage as a cost of production. Fracking might still be worth doing given those costs. But no industry should be held harmless from its impacts on the environment and the nation's infrastructure.

Yet what the industry and its defenders demand is, of course, precisely that it be let off the hook for the damage it causes. Why? Because we need that energy! For example, the industry-backed organization energyfromshale.org declares that “there are only two sides in the debate: those who want our oil and natural resources developed in a safe and responsible way; and those who don’t want our oil and natural gas resources developed at all.”

So it’s worth pointing out that special treatment for fracking makes a mockery of free-market principles. Pro-fracking politicians claim to be against subsidies, yet letting an industry impose costs without paying compensation is in effect a huge subsidy. They say they oppose having the government “pick winners,” yet they demand special treatment for this industry precisely because they claim it will be a winner.

And now for something completely different: the success story you haven’t heard about.

These days, mention solar power and you’ll probably hear cries of “Solyndra!” Republicans have tried to make the failed solar panel company both a symbol of government waste — although claims of a major scandal are nonsense — and a stick with which to beat renewable energy.

But Solyndra’s failure was actually caused by technological success: the price of solar panels is dropping fast, and Solyndra couldn’t keep up with the competition. In fact, progress in solar panels has been so dramatic and sustained that, as a blog post at Scientific American put it, “there’s now frequent talk of a ‘Moore’s law’ in solar energy,” with prices adjusted for inflation falling around 7 percent a year.

This has already led to rapid growth in solar installations, but even more change may be just around the corner. If the downward trend continues — and if anything it seems to be accelerating — we’re just a few years from the point at which electricity from solar panels becomes cheaper than electricity generated by burning coal.

And if we priced coal-fired power right, taking into account the huge health and other costs it imposes, it’s likely that we would already have passed that tipping point.

But will our political system delay the energy transformation now within reach?

Let’s face it: a large part of our political class, including essentially the entire G.O.P., is deeply invested in an energy sector dominated by fossil fuels, and actively hostile to alternatives. This political class will do everything it can to ensure subsidies for the extraction and use of fossil fuels, directly with taxpayers’ money and indirectly by letting the industry off the hook for environmental costs, while ridiculing technologies like solar.

So what you need to know is that nothing you hear from these people is true. Fracking is not a dream come true; solar is now cost-effective. Here comes the sun, if we're willing to let it in.

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August 31, 2011

Solar Firm Aided by Federal Loans Shuts Doors

By **MATTHEW L. WALD**

WASHINGTON — A Silicon Valley maker of solar power arrays that was started with high hopes and \$527 million in loans from the federal government said on Wednesday that it would cease operations. The failure of the company — and the loss to taxpayers — is likely to renew the debate in Washington about the wisdom of clean energy subsidies and loan guarantees.

President Obama praised the company, Solyndra, for its advanced technology during a visit last year. But in a statement on Wednesday, Solyndra said its business had run into trouble because of difficult global business conditions, including slowing demand for solar panels, and stiff competition.

The Energy Department, which approved the funding, said China's subsidies to its solar industry were threatening the ability of Solyndra and other American manufacturers to compete. The price of a solar array, measured by cost per watt of capacity, has fallen 42 percent since December 2010, the agency said.

Two other American solar companies, Evergreen Solar and SpectraWatt, also sought bankruptcy protection in August, and both said competition from Chinese companies had contributed to their financial problems.

In the case of Solyndra, some experts said that regardless of the competition, the company's unique designs, which were expensive to manufacture, were to blame for its failure.

Solyndra was promised loans of up to \$535 million under a guarantee program authorized by Congress as part of the 2009 stimulus package. The Energy Department has made more than 40 promises of guarantees, of which Solyndra was the first. It has committed \$18 billion in guarantees and expects to allocate several billion dollars more by the time the program finishes at the end of September.

The government calculates premiums for the guarantees, essentially a loan fee based on the risk of default, but it picks up the cost of the premiums for the companies in the subsidy

program. By that yardstick, it has spent \$2.4 billion in credit subsidies for the program.

Solyndra's troubles have been growing for some time. Republican budget-cutters in Congress have viewed it as a model of poor government investment.

"In an apparent rush to push stimulus dollars out the door, the Obama administration wasted \$535 million in taxpayer funds in guaranteeing a loan to a firm that has proven to be unviable in the global market," said Representative Cliff Stearns, the Florida Republican who is chairman of an investigative subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Committee.

He said the Energy Department might have authorized the guarantee because an Oklahoma oil man who was a donor to the Obama campaign, George Kaiser, was an investor in the project. In a joint statement, Mr. Stearns and Representative Fred Upton of Michigan, the chairman of the committee, said, "We smelled a rat from the onset."

But the Energy Department dismissed that assertion, saying that Solyndra applied for federal help during the Bush administration and that Obama-era officials merely finished the process the Republicans had begun.

The department says government subsidies are essential to keep the United States competitive in renewable energy, and not all companies will succeed.

"The project that we supported succeeded," insisted Damien LaVera, a spokesman for the Department of Energy.

"The facility was producing the product it said it would produce, and consumers were buying the product," he said. "The company struggled because the market has changed dramatically."

Although the government typically guarantees loans made to a company by a commercial bank, that was not the case for Solyndra. Solyndra borrowed the money from the Federal Financing Bank, part of the Treasury Department, so in effect, the government was lending the money to the company directly. The Energy Department gave Solyndra a conditional guarantee for \$535 million, in multiple stages, contingent on reaching a variety of milestones, and to date, it had received \$527 million.

Mr. LaVera held out the hope that in a bankruptcy reorganization, Solyndra or some other company would run the factory profitably and that not all the taxpayer investment would be lost. In addition to the government, private investors put about \$1 billion into the company. More than 1,000 employees were laid off.

Although the Obama administration is under pressure from energy companies to extend the

guarantee program, it is a likely target for Congressional budget-cutters.

"Solyndra is a black eye for the program," said Matthew A. Feinstein, an analyst at Lux Research. "And that means bad things for the solar industry in the United States."

Solyndra, which once had plans to sell stock to the public, was a darling of policy makers. When it broke ground in Fremont, Calif., Arnold Schwarzenegger, who was then governor, and Steven Chu, the federal secretary of energy, wielded ceremonial gold-colored shovels.

Solyndra's problem, according to outsiders, was that the product looked better when it was conceived than when it hit the market. Solyndra's design avoids the use of silicon, a commodity that was selling at very high prices in 2009 when the loan guarantee was approved but that has crashed since then.

The design also sought to cut costs with an innovative cylindrical design that reduced the labor required for installation. As the sun moves across the sky, the light hits a different facet of the cylinder. But the capital costs for manufacturing were high.

Barry Cinnamon, the chief executive of Westinghouse Solar, a competitor, said Solyndra and Evergreen Solar had tried new designs that turned out not to be as good as standard flat panels.

"In both cases, they made a bad bet," he said.

Evergreen, based in Massachusetts, received tens of millions of dollars in state loans and grants in exchange for opening a factory there. In January, it announced that it was closing that factory and moving manufacturing to China. But a few weeks ago, it concluded that even the move offshore was not enough to save the company.

SpectraWatt, a small solar company near Poughkeepsie, N.Y., ceased operations earlier this year and declared bankruptcy on Aug. 19. The company, which was created as a spinoff from Intel, the computer chip maker, cited poor market conditions created by China's subsidies to its manufacturers.

Ken Zweibel, director of the Solar Institute at the George Washington University, said solar companies in China and Germany were receiving big subsidies from their governments and were pressuring American companies.

"There's definitely a crisis in traditional technology," he said. But Solyndra, he said, was "a wild-card technology," and both Solyndra and Evergreen products had "questionable attributes."



TA-W - : 80,410
Subject Firm: Solyndra LLC
Location: Fremont, California

Contact at the U.S. Department of Labor: Jacquelyn Mendelsohn
Phone: (202) 693-3569
E-Mail: Mendelsohn.Jacquelyn@dol.gov
Fax: (202) 693-3986; (202) 693-3585; (202) 693-3584

Part I

A. Subject Firm Information

- (1) Official Subject Firm Name Solyndra LLC Division (if any) _____
Address 47488 Kato Road, Fremont, CA 94538
Website http://www.solyndra.com/
- (2) Federal Employer Identification No. (FEIN): 30-0559771
(a) In the past one year, have the workers' wages been reported under another FEIN? Yes x No _____
(b) If yes, explain why and list the other FEIN and the corporate name for the other FEIN:
Prior FEIN under Solyndra, Inc. - 412175583 (now named 360 Degree Solar Holdings, Inc.). Solyndra, Inc. restructured in March 2011 and all employees were transferred from Solyndra, Inc. (now named 360 Degree Solar Holdings, Inc.) to Solyndra LLC
- (3) Parent company of Subject Firm (if applicable)
Address 360 Degree Solar Holdings, Inc., 47488 Kato Road, Fremont, CA 94538
- (4) Provide the names and addresses of all companies supplying leased or temporary workers to the subject firm to supplement the firm's workforce in the past year and describe their functions.
West Valley, Aerotek, Oxford Global, GES and Lighthouse Management
These temporary worker providers provided mainly manufacturing techs, equipment maintenance techs, material handlers, operators, some administrative personnel (a/p, hr, IT, etc.).

B. Organizational Structure

Describe the organizational structure of the subject firm, including, but not limited to, the parent company, affiliates and subsidiaries. Are there any other subdivisions manufacturing articles that are like or directly competitive with the articles manufactured at the subject firm? (Please attach any existing diagrams of organizational structure.)

360 Degree Solar Holdings, Inc. [Holding/ Parent Company - no employees] - owns 100% of Solyndra LLC - [operating company with all manufacturing and employees]; Solyndra LLC owns 100% of domestic and foreign subsidiaries; Solyndra International AG [Swiss sales company - no manufacturing]; Solyndra GmbH [German marketing and sales support services - no manufacturing]; various branch offices of Solyndra International AG and Solyndra GmbH in France, Italy, Czech Republic [performed sales and marketing services]
See attached organization chart

There are no other subdivisions of Solyndra that perform any manufacturing.

C. Articles Produced

- (1) Describe the articles manufactured by the subject firm and their end uses. If the firm does not produce an article, stop here and contact the Department of Labor investigator assigned to your case.
Solyndra manufactures innovative cylindrical solar panel systems for installation on commercial rooftops
- (2) Identify the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code(s) for the subject firm, and the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) classification for the articles produced there, if known:



334413 – Solar Cells Manufacturing

- (3) Are the articles produced by the subject firm incorporated as components into another article? Yes ☐ No ☒
If yes, please identify the finished article(s) into which these components are incorporated.
- (4) If more than one product is produced at the subject firm, are workers (including leased workers) separately identifiable by product? Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A – only one product is produced
If yes, please explain.

Part II

A. Recent Activities of Subject Firm

- (1) Have worker separations occurred or are any expected? (Include leased or temporary workers) Yes ☒ No ☐
(a) How many workers were separated at the subject firm since 9/1/2010: RFT: 1094; Temps: 649; GES/Other: 14; Contractors: 82 – for a total of 1,839
(b) If future worker separations are planned or expected, when will they occur? 22 additional as of 9/16/11 in the US, and an additional 41 in Europe. The remaining 85 in the US will be terminated at the time when their functions are no longer needed I the wind down process.
(c) How many workers will be separated? eventually an additional 148
(d) Have workers' wages and hours been reduced? Yes ☐ No ☒
(2) Explain the reasons for these separations and the reduction in wages and hours. If you believe the separations are/were in any way caused by the effects of foreign trade, please describe.

Global economic and solar industry market conditions forced the Company to suspend its manufacturing operations. Solyndra could not achieve full-scale operations rapidly enough to compete in the near term with the resources of larger foreign manufacturers. This competitive challenge was exacerbated by a global oversupply of solar panels and a severe compression of prices that in part resulted from uncertainty in governmental incentive programs in Europe and the decline in credit markets that finance solar systems.
- (3) Do the workers in the workers' firm possess skills that are not easily transferable? Yes ☒ No ☐
(4) Has the subject firm ceased operating or is a shutdown scheduled? Yes ☒ No ☐
(a) If yes, date of shutdown: 8/31/11 (b) Is the shutdown permanent? Yes ☒ No ☐
(5) Has the subject firm or parent company, affiliates, branches, or subdivisions imported or acquired from a foreign country articles that are like or directly competitive with articles produced by the subject firm? Yes ☐ No ☒
(6) Has the subject firm or parent company, affiliates, branches, or subdivisions imported any finished products that incorporate an article like or directly competitive with the article produced by the workers at the subject firm? (For example, the subject firm produces manifolds and the parent company imports engines) Yes ☐ No ☒
(7) Has the subject firm or parent company, affiliates, branches, or subdivisions producing like or directly competitive articles shifted that work to another country or countries, or is a shift in production to another country scheduled? Yes ☐ No ☒
(a) If yes, date of the beginning of the shift: _____ b) Date the shift completed: _____
(8) Has the subject firm contracted to have the article produced outside the United States? Yes ☐ No ☒
If yes, explain the arrangement and describe the article that will be produced: _____
- (9) To the best of your knowledge, is your firm experiencing a decline in sales caused by customers purchasing non-U.S. manufactured articles rather than the articles produced by your firm? Yes ☒ No ☐ If yes, please explain.
Yes, solar panels produced outside the U.S. at a lower cost.



- (10) Is your firm experiencing a decline in sales to a customer located outside the United States? Yes ☒ No ☐
(a) If yes, does the customer located outside the United States incorporate the articles produced by your firm into a product that is then imported into the United States? Yes ☐ No ☒

IMPORTANT!

If your company increased imports of articles or shifted production of articles identified above in part I.C.1 to a foreign country, stop here and contact the Department of Labor investigator assigned to your case for further instructions.

B. Subject Firm Employment, Sales, Production, and Imports

Report the firm's data for the articles identified below, **including like or directly competitive articles**, for the periods provided in the table. Please provide the applicable unit of measurement below each table. **If more than one product is produced at this location, reproduce and complete a form for each product.**

Article Produced: cylindrical solar panel systems for installation on commercial rooftops

| | | 2009 | 2010 | Jan thru August 2010 | Jan thru August 2011 |
|---|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Employment (including leased or temporary workers) associated with this article | | 745 RFT 261 temps | 994 RFT 154 temps | 995 RFT 223 temps | 927 RFT 211 temps |
| Number of workers reported age 50 or over (including leased or temporary workers) associated with this article | | 188 | 254 | 247 | 223 |
| Total Sales (This location only) | Dollars | \$100.5M | \$145.7M | \$86.8M | \$81.2M |
| | Quantity* | 30.4MW | 57.4MW | 33.5MW | 36.3MW |
| Production (This location only) | Dollars | | | | |
| | Quantity* | | | | |
| U.S. Exports (This location only) | Dollars | \$71.7M | \$102.5M | \$65.1M | \$41.1M |
| | Quantity* | 21.6MW | 42.4MW | 26.5MW | 18.6MW |
| U.S. Imports Firm-wide (Including Like or Directly Competitive Articles) | Dollars | | | | |
| | Quantity* | | | | |
| U.S. Imports Firm-wide of Finished Articles Incorporating U.S. Manufactured Components Like or Directly Competitive with the Article Identified Above | Dollars | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | Quantity* | | | | |
| U.S. Imports Firm-wide of Finished Articles Incorporating non-U.S. Manufactured Components Like or Directly Competitive with the Article Identified Above | Dollars | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | Quantity* | | | | |
| Production Shifted by the Subject Firm or Parent Company From this Location to Foreign Countries | Dollars | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | Quantity* | | | | |



List countries where imports originated: Various – Germany, China, Malaysia, Singapore, Japan, Netherlands, UK, India, S. Korea, Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland

List countries to which production was shifted: N/A

*Quantities provided are measured in: MW = megawatts (For example: units, dozens, pounds, tons)

Actuals based on best available information at this time. Amounts for August 2011 are estimates

Numbers shown are actual or estimates?

C. Secondary Impact

Does the subject firm conduct business with a firm whose workers have been certified under the TAA program? Yes ☐ No ☒
If yes, please describe the business relationship with the TAA-certified firm and include the TAA certified firm in the list of customers provided in section D.

D. Sales to Customers

For each article produced by the subject firm at this location, provide a list of the subject firm's customers that account for the majority of the decline in sales of the article identified. Report the subject firm's data for the last two full years, the most recent year-to-date, and the comparable period in the previous year. Reproduce and attach additional sheet(s) as necessary.

Identify article:

CUSTOMERS:

| | | 2009 | 2010 | Jan thru August 2010 | Jan thru August 2011 |
|--|-----------|---------|----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Company Name: USE GmbH | Dollars | 22.9M | 5.2M | .9M | 1.1M |
| Address: Ludwig Frhard Strasse 2 72760 Reutlingen, Germany | | | | | |
| Contact/Buyer: Roland Schmidt | Quantity* | 6.96 MW | 2.173 MW | .332 MW | .543MW |
| Tel: _____ Fax: _____ Email: Roland.Schmidt@u-s-egroup.com | | | | | |
| Company Name: Sunconnex BV | Dollars | 9.6M | .18M | .1M | 1.3M |
| Address: P.O. Box 74791 Amsterdam, Netherlands | | | | | |
| Contact/Buyer: _____ | Quantity* | 2.88 MW | .262 MW | .239 MW | .518MW |
| Tel: 31204620077 Fax: _____ Email: Nood.smits@sunconnex.com | | | | | |
| Company Name: Geckologic Group AG | Dollars | 3.5M | 0 | .6M | 0 |
| Address: Zentrale Deutschland Wetzlar, Germany | | | | | |
| Contact/Buyer: Ulrich Peusch | Quantity* | 0 | 2.173 MW | .208 MW | 0 |
| Tel: _____ Fax: _____ Email: Ulrich-peusch@geckologic.com | | | | | |
| Company Name: Premier Power S.L. | Dollars | 2.9M | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Address: Calle 3, #3 BAJOF Mutlva Baja,(Navarra 31192 | | | | | |
| Contact/Buyer: Bjorn Pearson | Quantity* | .838 MW | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tel: 34948070154 Fax: _____ Email: _____ | | | | | |



| | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--------|--------|------|---|
| Company Name: <u>Solar Power Inc.</u> | <i>Dollars</i> | 2.2M | .01M | .06M | 0 |
| Address: <u>1115 Orlando Avenue</u> <u>Roseville, CA</u> | | | | | |
| Contact/Buyer: | <i>Quantity*</i> | .621MW | .017MW | .2MW | 0 |
| Tel: <u>916 745 01912</u> Fax: _____ | | | | | |
| Email: _____ | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--|--|--|--|
| Company Name: _____ | <i>Dollars</i> | | | | |
| Address: _____ | | | | | |
| Phone: _____ | | | | | |

(For example: units, dozens,
pounds, tons)

*Quantities provided are measured in: MW = megawatts

E. LOST BIDS / CONTRACTS FOR ARTICLES

Has your firm lost bids for contracts to supply the articles produced by the firm in the past 2 years? Yes ☒ No ☐

If yes, list the major projects for which the subject firm submitted unsuccessful bids during the last two years. Reproduce and attach sheet(s) if needed to provide information for major contracts lost.

| FIRM/AGENCY AWARDED BID | PROJECT DESCRIPTION | PROJECT INFORMATION |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Name: <u>IKEA Properties, Inc.</u> | Product: <u>200 Series Solyndra Panels</u> | ID#: <u>#409 Paramus, NJ</u> |
| Address: <u>Atten: Mark Gaspar</u> | | Amount of Bid: <u>\$1.8M</u> |
| Contracting Agent: <u>REC Solar</u> | Quantity: <u>Approx 1 MW</u> | Date of Award: <u>7/6/11</u> |
| Phone/Fax: <u>610 834 0180</u> | Period Of Performance: _____ | Awardee (If Known): <u>REC modules</u> |

| FIRM/AGENCY AWARDED BID | PROJECT DESCRIPTION | PROJECT INFORMATION |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| Name: <u>Walmart</u> | Product: <u>200 Series Solyndra Panels</u> | ID#: <u>Walmart LA</u> |
| Address: _____ | | Amount of Bid: <u>\$658k</u> |
| Contracting Agent: <u>Ameresco Solar</u> | Quantity: <u>.292 MW</u> | Date of Award: <u>8/11</u> |
| Atten: <u>Terry Basett</u> | Period Of Performance: _____ | Awardee (If Known): <u>BP Solar</u> |
| Phone/Fax: _____ | | |



| FIRM/AGENCY AWARDED BID | PROJECT DESCRIPTION | PROJECT INFORMATION |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Name: <u>Sun Edison, LLC</u> | Product: <u>Solar panels</u> | ID#: <u>Sun Edison AEW</u> |
| Address: _____ | _____ | Amount of Bid: <u>\$49M</u> |
| Contracting Agent: _____ | Quantity: <u>16.6 MW</u> | Date of Award: _____ |
| Phone/Fax: _____ | Period Of Performance: _____ | Awardee (If Known): _____ |
| | | AWARDEE (IF KNOWN): _____ |

Part III

Affirmation of Information

The information you provide on this form will be used for the purposes of determining worker group eligibility and to estimate the total number of workers covered by the petition. Knowingly falsifying any information on this form is a Federal offense (18 USC § 1001) and a violation of the Trade Act (19 USC § 2316). By signing below, you agree to the following statement:

"Under penalty of law, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the information I have provided on this form is true, correct, and complete."

NAME OF COMPANY OFFICIAL: Shig Hamamatsu

TITLE: VP Finance

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: 9/15/11

BUSINESS ADDRESS: 47488 Kato Road, Fremont, CA 94538

E-MAIL ADDRESS: Shig.hamamatsu@solyndra.com

TELEPHONE NUMBER: +1 510-440-2689 FAX NUMBER: _____



Please provide contact information for individuals who may be contacted with follow-up questions regarding Part I or Part II, if different from the company official signing the affirmation.

| | Part I | Part II |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Name | John Stukel | John Stukel |
| b) Title | Assistant General Counsel | Assistant General Counsel |
| c) Phone – Work | 510 440 2488 | 510 440 2488 |
| d) Phone – Alternate | 208 340 6382 | 208 340 6382 |
| e) Fax | | |
| f) E-mail | John.stukel@solyndra.com | John.stukel@solyndra.com |



Processing Instructions

A petition for Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA) has been filed on behalf of a group of workers. Your assistance in expeditiously completing this form is necessary for the U.S. Department of Labor to determine whether these workers may be eligible for federal benefits. By law, this determination must be made within a certain time period following the filing date of the petition (19 U.S.C. 2273(a)). The Secretary of Labor is authorized to obtain this information through subpoena if you fail to comply with this request (19 U.S.C. 2321). Accordingly, please complete and return this form no later than **September 12, 2011**.

Background: The Trade Act of 1974 (19 USC § 2271 et seq.), as amended, established Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) to provide assistance to workers in firms with a decline in sales or a decline in production of articles affected by imports of articles from foreign countries or shifts in production to foreign countries. After receiving a TAA and ATAA petition, TAA investigators analyze the facts to determine whether increased imports or shifts in production contributed importantly to the workers' actual or threatened layoffs or work reductions and to determine whether the required minimum proportion of the workforce has either been laid off or is threatened with layoffs. The TAA Program provides petitioners with both rapid and early assistance. Once a petition has been granted and workers are certified as eligible to participate in the TAA program, workers covered by a certification may contact their state workforce agency to apply for additional reemployment assistance including long-term training while receiving income support and other benefits. **These benefits are provided at no expense to employers.**

Completing Form: Type or print legibly. Complete all sections, unless directed otherwise. Attach additional sheets if necessary. If there is no quantity or value, enter "zero" or "none". On a separate sheet, please add any relevant information not covered in this form, and attach any supporting documents. If you have any difficulty completing this form or have questions, please contact Jacquelyn Mendelsohn, Mendelsohn.Jacquelyn@dol.gov.

Confidentiality: All information submitted under this request will be used to determine whether the criteria for certification of the workers covered by a petition have been satisfied. The U.S. Department of Labor will protect the confidentiality of the information you provide to the full extent of the law, in accordance with the Trade Secrets Act, 18 USC 1905 and the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, and 29 CFR Parts 70 and 90.

Public Burden Statement: Persons are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. Responding is mandatory (19 USC 2321). Public reporting burden for this collection is estimated to average 4 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Room N-5428, 200 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20210 (Paperwork Reduction Project 1205-0342).

Mendelsohn, Jacquelyn - ETA

From: John Stukel [john.stukel@solyndra.com]
Sent: Friday, September 16, 2011 3:19 PM
To: Mendelsohn, Jacquelyn - ETA
Cc: John McKune; Shig Hamamatsu
Subject: Solynda TAA ETA-9043a - Business Confidential Data Request - Article 80410
Attachments: Solynda TAA ETA-9043a - Business Confidential Data Request - Article 80410.pdf

Jackie, thanks for the message. Here is the TAA document, all completed except for the 2 rows in the chart on page 4. I think we have gathered the dollar figures and quantities for the production – but the more difficult item is the other row – which we are interpreting to mean the raw materials that we imported to the US for the manufacturing. Please let us know if we are interpreting this correctly.
thanks

9/19/2011

Mendelsohn, Jacquelyn - ETA

From: John Stukel [john.stukel@solyndra.com]
Sent: Friday, September 16, 2011 4:59 PM
To: Mendelsohn, Jacquelyn - ETA
Subject: FW: production numbers for DOL
Attachments: SKMBT_C36011091613110.pdf

Jackie, here is a further completed page -- we are still working on the import numbers and it will likely be Monday. thanks

From: John McKune
Sent: Friday, September 16, 2011 2:28 PM
To: John Stukel
Cc: Shig Hamamatsu
Subject: production numbers for DOL

John, attached is page 4 of the DOL info request packet with the production numbers included. Import numbers are still open and it looks like we will not have them today. I'll leave it up to you whether you want to forward this page on to the DOL, or wait until next week when it's complete.

Thanks.

John

From: konica-c360-fab2-2nd-mailrm@solyndra.com [mailto:konica-c360-fab2-2nd-mailrm@solyndra.com]
Sent: Friday, September 16, 2011 2:11 PM
To: John McKune
Subject: Message from KMBT_C360



Processing Instructions

A petition for Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA) has been filed on behalf of a group of workers. Your assistance in expeditiously completing this form is necessary for the U.S. Department of Labor to determine whether these workers may be eligible for federal benefits. By law, this determination must be made within a certain time period following the filing date of the petition (19 U.S.C. 2273(a)). The Secretary of Labor is authorized to obtain this information through subpoena if you fail to comply with this request (19 U.S.C. 2321). Accordingly, please complete and return this form no later than **September 12, 2011**.

Background: The Trade Act of 1974 (19 USC § 2271 et seq.), as amended, established Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) to provide assistance to workers in firms with a decline in sales or a decline in production of articles affected by imports of articles from foreign countries or shifts in production to foreign countries. After receiving a TAA and ATAA petition, TAA investigators analyze the facts to determine whether increased imports or shifts in production contributed importantly to the workers' actual or threatened layoffs or work reductions and to determine whether the required minimum proportion of the workforce has either been laid off or is threatened with layoffs. The TAA Program provides petitioners with both rapid and early assistance. Once a petition has been granted and workers are certified as eligible to participate in the TAA program, workers covered by a certification may contact their state workforce agency to apply for additional reemployment assistance including long-term training while receiving income support and other benefits. **These benefits are provided at no expense to employers.**

Completing Form: Type or print legibly. Complete all sections, unless directed otherwise. Attach additional sheets if necessary. If there is no quantity or value, enter "zero" or "none". On a separate sheet, please add any relevant information not covered in this form, and attach any supporting documents. If you have any difficulty completing this form or have questions, please contact Jacquelyn Mendelsohn, Mendelsohn.Jacquelyn@dol.gov.

Confidentiality: All information submitted under this request will be used to determine whether the criteria for certification of the workers covered by a petition have been satisfied. The U.S. Department of Labor will protect the confidentiality of the information you provide to the full extent of the law, in accordance with the Trade Secrets Act, 18 USC 1905 and the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, and 29 CFR Parts 70 and 90.

Public Burden Statement: Persons are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. Responding is mandatory (19 USC 2321). Public reporting burden for this collection is estimated to average 4 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Room N-5428, 200 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20210 (Paperwork Reduction Project 1205-0342).

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
District of Delaware**

In Re:

Solyndra, LLC
47488 Kato Road
Fremont, CA 94538
EIN: 30-0559771
Solyndra Fab 2, LLC

Chapter: 11

Case No.: 11-12799-MFW

***NOTICE OF FILING OF TRANSCRIPT AND OF DEADLINES RELATED TO RESTRICTION AND
REDACTION***

A transcript of the proceeding held on 9/7/2011 was filed on 9/12/2011 . The following deadlines apply:

The parties have seven days to file with the court a *Notice of Intent to Request Redaction* of this transcript. The deadline for filing a *request for redaction* is 10/3/2011 .

If a request for redaction is filed, the redacted transcript is due 10/13/2011 .

If no such notice is filed, the transcript may be made available for remote electronic access upon expiration of the restriction period, which is 12/12/2011 unless extended by court order.

To review the transcript for redaction purposes, you may purchase a copy from the transcriber (see docket for Transcriber's information) or you may view the document at the clerk's office public terminal.



Clerk of Court

Date: 9/12/11

(ntc)

Notice Recipients

District/Off: 0311-1
Case: 11-12799-MFW

User: AI
Form ID: ntcBK

Date Created: 9/12/2011
Total: 7

Recipients of Notice of Electronic Filing:

ust United States Trustee USTPREGION03.WL.ECF@USDOJ.GOV

TOTAL: 1

Recipients submitted to the BNC (Bankruptcy Noticing Center):

| | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----|
| db | Solyndra, LLC | 47488 Kato Road | Fremont, CA 94538 | | |
| aty | Bruce Grohsgal | Pachulski, Stang, Ziehl Young & Jones | 919 N. Market Street | 16th | |
| | Floor | Wilmington, DE 19899-8705 | | | |
| aty | Bruce Grohsgal | Pachulski, Stang, Ziehl, Young, Jones | 919 N. Market Street | 16th | |
| | Floor | Wilmington, DE 19801 | | | |
| aty | Debra Grassgreen | Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones LLP | 150 California Street, 15th Floor | San | |
| | Francisco, CA 94111 | | | | |
| aty | Joshua Fried | Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones LLP | 150 California Street, 15th Floor | San Francisco, | |
| | CA 94111 | | | | |
| aty | Maxim B. Litvak | Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones LLP | 150 California Street | 15th Floor | San |
| | Francisco, CA 94111 | | | | |

TOTAL: 6

The New York Times

GEORGE
CLOONEY

September 6, 2011

Solyndra Bankruptcy Reveals Dark Clouds in Solar Power Industry

By ANNE C. MULKERN of

Many of the problems that forced solar company Solyndra to shutter operations threaten other businesses in the sun-power industry, with more upheaval likely in the coming months, analysts say.

The bankruptcy last month of Fremont, Calif.-based Solyndra comes as solar manufacturing undergoes a major transition. Prices of solar panels have plummeted, causing a supply glut and slicing company revenues.

Solyndra's collapse marked the third time in as many weeks that a solar company declared bankruptcy. Evergreen Solar Inc. of Massachusetts and SpectraWatt of New York also filed for protection.

"It coincides with the fact that the industry is in trouble," said Ken Zweibel, director of the Solar Institute at George Washington University. "There is a crisis in the solar manufacturing world there's no question about it. With three companies declaring bankruptcy in three weeks, there's no question that they're all under pressure."

Solyndra's bankruptcy also comes as Congress battles over spending and the best way to create jobs. Solyndra had received \$527 million in federal loans authorized by a program in the 2009 stimulus act. Many in the GOP say that President Obama's bid to create "green jobs" has been a failure. That could make it hard for solar to fight for any new federal help.

States like California are adding new incentives, however, which the industry hopes will keep it healthy.

The solar industry's trade group, meanwhile, has urged people not to see Solyndra's bankruptcy as a sign of trouble for the sector.

"What we are seeing in solar happens in every industry that is maturing and growing more competitive," said Rhone Resch, president and CEO of the Solar Energy Industries Association. "You're going to see winners emerge who find innovative ways to offer

consumers the most competitively priced products."

Solyndra had some unique problems, analysts said, that helped accelerate its demise. The company made a unique product: cylindrical solar tubes equipped with copper indium gallium diselenide thin-film technology.

The cylinders could "capture sunlight across a 360-degree photovoltaic surface," Solyndra said on its website. Designed for commercial rooftops, the product offered "the fastest and easiest installation, a non-penetrating mounting system, and superior wind, snow and soiling performance," Solyndra said.

But the tubes also had limited uses, analysts say.

"It was a specialty product that could be used in certain applications, that would be very attractive for those applications, but wouldn't be generally useful for large fields or even [all] rooftops," Zweibel said. "They have misunderstood the marketplace."

That made Solyndra different. But it also had something in common with other solar manufacturers. The Chinese government is investing in solar production, which has led to a burst in production that has boosted supplies and forced down product prices worldwide.

The price of panels has tumbled more than 40 percent in a year, Zweibel said, a drop that followed price declines in 2009.

Analysts believe companies beyond Solyndra will face tough financial decisions.

"There's a lot of turmoil in the solar industry," said Joshua Linn, a fellow at Resources for the Future, "a lot of new companies starting and a lot of companies going out of business around the world. There's going to be a lot of uncertainty."

Finding niches

Companies that are succeeding in the market are mostly those who make a product different from their competitors, Linn said. Two that appear strong are SunPower Corp. and First Solar Inc.

San Jose, Calif.-based SunPower makes modules that are relatively high cost, Linn said, but they convert more sunlight to electricity than some competitors' panels. That allows the company to charge a premium, he said.

French oil company Total SA owns a majority stake in SunPower.

Meanwhile, Tempe, Ariz.-based First Solar makes panels that avoid the cost of silicon by

using cadmium telluride thin film. Producing the modules is less expensive than other technologies, Linn said.

"They have been very successful and have grown very rapidly," Linn said.

The company manufactures in Arizona and Ohio as well as Malaysia, Germany and Vietnam.

Other companies are finding ways to sell their solar panels.

Mitsubishi, which makes solar panes in Japan and has a sales office in Orange County, Calif., said that in the face of substantial drop in panel prices, the company is focused on the dependability of its product.

"We're focused on the quality and performance of our product," said Allison Arnold senior manager, marketing and public policy for Mitsubishi. "Just like any quality product, there's a premium for that.

"Our loyal customers are aware of the quality aspects of the product in terms of quality and reliability," Arnold said. "We sell those features."

To qualify for financial incentives offered by California, Arnold said, manufacturers must warranty their product for 25 years. "Our advantage is we have been in the business as long as the warranty" requirement, which gives Mitsubishi customers additional confidence in the product, she said.

Mitsubishi also is helped by the fact that it is a large, diversified company, she said.

Solar panel makers and analysts see the market as in transition with the best technologies killing off less sturdy competitors. At the same time, incentives are shifting.

In the Golden State, the \$3 billion California Solar Initiative has been winding down, with rebates for installing solar dropping or no longer available. The state Legislature just passed legislation requiring the state's three investor-owned utilities to collect another \$200 million from ratepayers to fund the program.

"That will give the commercial market some boost because there's a waiting list of projects that queued up in anticipation of this funding becoming available," Arnold said.

California in November will start a type of feed-in tariff for small-scale solar and other renewables (*ClimateWire*, Aug. 22). The state's three investor-owned utilities will hold reverse auctions to buy renewable energy contracts up to 20 megawatts in size, until a total of 1 gigawatt is reached.

The reverse auction, which accepts the lowest bids, is intended to spur small-scale solar. Because there is not a fixed price as is normally seen with a feed-in tariff, California hopes to avoid the overbuilding seen in some countries.

Feed-in tariffs have spurred growth in solar worldwide, Arnold said.

"We know it's effective," Arnold said.

Solar expansion

While the drop in solar panel prices puts pressure on companies, in the long run it is good for the industry, analysts say.

"It is exactly what solar wants," Zweibel said. "From the standpoint of solar, low prices are helping. Everybody realizes that and everybody wants that."

The death of some companies in the process is somewhat inevitable, he said.

"The issue is really the U.S. doesn't want to lose all of its manufacturing in solar and the Europeans don't want to lose all their manufacturing in solar," Zweibel added.

At Mitsubishi, Arnold said, "we do want to see solar become affordable for everyone. The drop in price of the product is a good thing for the industry, but it's been a precipitous decline so it's impacted American manufacturing because U.S. manufacturing is more expensive."

While some believe China benefits from lower labor costs, Arnold said, "in fact much of manufacturing of solar modules is automated. Really the reason that countries like China are able to sell product at lower cost is they have cheaper access to capital," because of government investments.

Incentives from the U.S. government might be hard to hold on to and gaining new ones all but impossible with the partisan battles in Congress over spending and "green jobs."

In addition to programs like loan guarantees, Mitsubishi said solar needs government actions that boost the demand side of the market, Arnold said, such as rebate programs or performance-based incentives.

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September 1, 2011

China Benefits as U.S. Solar Industry Withers

By KEITH BRADSHER

HONG KONG — The bankruptcies of three American solar power companies in the last month, including Solyndra of California on Wednesday, have left China's industry with a dominant sales position — almost three-fifths of the world's production capacity — and rapidly declining costs.

Some American, Japanese and European solar companies still have a technological edge over Chinese rivals, but seldom a cost advantage, according to industry analysts.

Loans at very low rates from state-owned banks in Beijing, cheap or free land from local and provincial governments across China, huge economies of scale and other cost advantages have transformed China from a minor player in the solar power industry just a few years ago into the main producer of an increasingly competitive source of electricity.

"The top-tier Chinese firms are kind of the benchmark now," said Shayle Kann, a managing director of solar power studies at GTM Research, a renewable energy market analysis firm based in Boston. Pricing of solar equipment is determined by the Chinese industry, he said, "and everyone else prices at a premium or discount to them."

Besides Solyndra, the other two American manufacturers that filed for bankruptcy in August were Evergreen Solar, of Massachusetts, and SpectraWatt, a New York company. Another company, BP Solar, halted manufacturing at its complex in Frederick, Md., last spring.

Those bankruptcies and closings represent almost one-fifth of the solar panel manufacturing capacity in the United States, according to GTM Research.

Solyndra and Evergreen in particular suffered because they pursued unusual technologies whose competitiveness depended on their using less polysilicon, the main material for solar panels. That has become less important because polysilicon prices have tumbled more than 80 percent in the last three years as output has caught up with demand.

Analysts say that two American companies remain strongly placed. One is First Solar, the

largest American manufacturer, which uses a different technology but has its biggest factory in Malaysia. The other, SunPower, is much smaller but is an industry leader in the efficiency with which its panels convert sunlight into electricity, so that they sell at a premium to Chinese panels.

But with Beijing heavily supporting its industry, the Chinese companies are forging ahead.

“There is no question that renewable energy companies in the United States feel pressure from China,” said David B. Sandalow, the assistant secretary for policy and international affairs at the United States Energy Department. “Many of them say it is cheap capital, not cheap labor, that gives Chinese companies the main competitive advantage.”

China’s three biggest solar power companies — Suntech Power, Yingli Green Energy and Trina Solar — have all in the last two weeks announced second-quarter sales increases of 33 to 63 percent from a year earlier.

Yingli and Trina were also profitable in the quarter. Suntech posted a loss, mostly because it broke a longstanding agreement to buy solar wafers — critical components in the manufacturing process — from a Singapore affiliate of MEMC Electronic Materials of Missouri. Suntech aims to make more wafers itself.

Shares in large and small Chinese solar power companies have mostly rallied in the last two weeks on the New York and Hong Kong stock markets, as investors have welcomed their strong quarterly results and the prospect of dwindling competition from Western rivals. Besides the bankruptcies in the United States, solar power companies in Germany, another big producer, have been laying off workers and retrenching.

The recent strength of Chinese stocks “truly reflects the low cost base of the Chinese solar manufacturers, and it is great to see their positioning, particularly relative to their American and European counterparts,” said K. K. Chan, the chief executive of Nature Elements Capital, a Chinese clean energy investment company based in Beijing.

He attributed the Chinese industry’s low costs not to inexpensive labor in China — high-technology solar panel manufacturing is not labor-intensive — but rather to free or subsidized land from local governments, extensive tax breaks and other state assistance.

Solar panel prices have plunged by 30 to 42 percent per kilowatt-hour in the last year as manufacturers have sharply increased capacity, particularly in China. Meanwhile, demand has been somewhat weak in the main markets in the United States and Europe.

Costs for electricity generated by utility-scale solar installations now approach costs for

natural gas in some markets, like California's, when subsidies of as much as 30 percent of the price are included. However, costs remain well above the cost of electricity from coal.

The United States and the European Union have tried to build demand for solar power by subsidizing the buyers of solar panels. But increasingly those subsidies are being used to buy solar panels from China.

The Chinese government has pursued a different policy course. Instead of subsidizing the purchase and use of solar power, China has focused on building the competitiveness of the country's manufacturers. As a result, China exports 95 percent of the solar panels it produces. The United Steelworkers union filed a legal complaint a year ago with the United States government, asking the Obama administration to investigate China's clean energy subsidies and other policies and to bring cases against them at the World Trade Organization. The organization's rules strictly prohibit export subsidies, to prevent countries from buying market share in foreign markets for their producers.

The administration did challenge one Chinese government practice: giving subsidy grants of \$6.7 million and \$22.5 million to Chinese wind turbine manufacturers that agreed not to buy imported components.

China agreed in June to discontinue the practice, but by then it had already built the world's largest wind turbine manufacturing industry over the last five years and now has highly competitive Chinese producers for almost every component.

Nkenge L. Harmon, a spokeswoman for the United States trade representative's office, said on Thursday that the agency's investigation continued into whether other Chinese green energy policies might violate W.T.O. rules.

The Washington Post

[Back to previous page](#)

Feds execute search warrants at Calif. solar firm that got \$535M US loan, filed for bankruptcy

By Associated Press, Updated: Thursday, September 8, 12:07 PM

FREMONT, Calif. — FBI agents executed search warrants on Thursday at the headquarters of California solar firm Solyndra, which received a \$535 million loan from the federal government before filing for bankruptcy last week.

Agents executed multiple search warrants at the company's headquarters in Fremont as part of an investigation with the Department of Energy's Office of Inspector General, according to FBI spokesman Peter Lee. Lee said he could not provide details about the investigation.

Solyndra LLC is a solar-panel manufacturer once touted by President Barack Obama as a beneficiary of his administration's economic policies. It announced last week that it was laying off 1,100 workers and filing for bankruptcy.

The company was held up as the model for government investment in green technology. In addition to the \$535 million loan guarantee, it received visits from the president and other state and federal officials.

It filed bankruptcy amid hard times in the nation's solar industry. The price for solar panels has tanked, in part because of heavy competition from Chinese companies, dropping by about 42 percent this year.

In a blog posting, Energy Department spokesman Dan Leistikow said Solyndra was a once promising company that had increased sales revenue by 2,000 percent in the past three years. The \$535 million loan guarantee was sought by both the Bush and Obama administrations, he said, and private investors also put more than \$1 billion into Solyndra.

Republicans have been looking into the Solyndra loan for months. The House Energy and Commerce Committee subpoenaed documents relating to the loan from the White House Office of Management and Budget.

The company is also being sued by workers who were abruptly laid off after last week's announcement.

A Solyndra spokesman did not immediately return a call seeking comment.

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